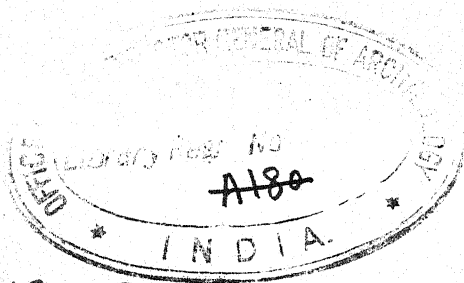


CHURCHYARD CROSS, CHARLTON KINGS, GLOS.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION
OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS. THIRTY-
SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE ∴ ∴ ∴ JUNE, 1913

31777



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SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

Offices—20, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

*Minimum Annual Subscription, Half-a-Guinea; Life
Members, Ten Guineas.*

[THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE
PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS AS SET FORTH UPON ITS
FOUNDATION IN 1877, AND WHICH ARE HERE REPRINTED IN
1913 WITHOUT ALTERATION.]

A SOCIETY coming before the public with such a name as that above written must needs explain how, and why, it proposes to protect those ancient buildings which, to most people doubtless, seem to have so many and such excellent protectors. This, then, is the explanation we offer.

No doubt within the last fifty years a new interest, almost like another sense, has arisen in these ancient monuments of art; and they have become the subject of one of the most interesting of studies, and of an enthusiasm, religious, historical, artistic, which is one of the undoubted gains of our time; yet we think, that if the present treatment of them be continued, our descendants will find them useless for study and chilling to enthusiasm. We think that those last fifty years of knowledge and attention have done more for their destruction than all the foregoing centuries of revolution, violence, and contempt.

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For Architecture, long decaying, died out, as a popular art at least, just as the knowledge of mediæval art was born. So that the civilised world of the nineteenth century has no style of its own amidst its wide knowledge of the styles of other centuries. From this lack and this gain arose in men's minds the strange idea of the Restoration of ancient buildings; and a strange and most fatal idea, which by its very name implies that it is possible to strip from a building this, that, and the other part of its history—of its life that is, and then to stay the hand at some arbitrary point, and leave it still historical, living, and even as it once was.

In early times this kind of forgery was impossible, because knowledge failed the builders, or perhaps because instinct held them back. If repairs were needed, if ambition or piety pricked on to change, that change was of necessity wrought in the unmistakable fashion of the time; a church of the eleventh century might be added to or altered in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, or even the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but every change, whatever history it destroyed, left history in the gap, and was alive with the spirit of the deeds done midst its fashioning. The result of all this was often a building in which the many changes, though harsh and visible enough, were by their very contrast, interesting and instructive and could by no possibility mislead. But those who make the changes wrought in our day under the name of Restoration, while professing to bring back a building to the best time of its history, have no guide but each his own individual whim to point out to them what is admirable and what contemptible; while the very nature of their task compels them to destroy something and to supply the gap by imagining what the earlier builders should do might have done. Moreover in the

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course of this double process of destruction and addition the whole surface of the building is necessarily tampered with; so that the appearance of antiquity is taken away from such old parts of the fabric as are left, and there is no laying to rest in the spectator the suspicion of what may have been lost; and in short, a feeble and lifeless forgery is the final result of all the wasted labour.

It is sad to say, that in this manner most of the bigger Minsters, and a vast number of more humble buildings, both in England and on the Continent, have been dealt with by men of talent often, and worthy of better employment, but deaf to the claims of poetry and history in the highest sense of the words.

For what is left we plead before our architects themselves, before the official guardians of buildings, and before the public generally, and we pray them to remember how much is gone of the religion, thought and manners of time past, never by almost universal consent, to be Restored; and to consider whether it be possible to Restore those buildings, the living spirit of which, it cannot be too often repeated, was an inseparable part of that religion and thought, and those past manners. For our part we assure them fearlessly, that of all the Restorations yet undertaken the worst have meant the reckless stripping a building of some of its most interesting material features; while the best have their exact analogy in the Restoration of an old picture, where the partly perished work of the ancient craftsman has been made neat and smooth by the tricky hand of some unoriginal and thoughtless hack of to-day. If, for the rest, it be asked us to specify what kind of amount of art, style, or other interest in a building, makes it worth protecting, we answer, Anything which can be looked on as artistic, picturesque,

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historical, antique, or substantial: any work, in short, over which educated artistic people would think it worth while to argue at all.

It is for all these buildings, therefore, of all times and styles, that we plead, and call upon those who have to deal with them, to put Protection in the place of Restoration, to stave off decay by daily care, to prop a perilous wall or mend a leaky roof by such means as are obviously meant for support or covering, and show no pretence of other art, and otherwise to resist all tampering with either the fabric or ornament of the building as it stands; if it has become inconvenient for its present use, to raise another building rather than alter or enlarge the old one;* in fine to treat our ancient buildings as monuments of a bygone art, created by bygone manners, that modern art cannot meddle with without destroying.

Thus, and thus only, shall we escape the reproach of our learning being turned into a snare to us; thus, and thus only, can we protect our ancient buildings, and hand them down instructive and venerable to those that come after us.

* NOTE.—As the Committee finds this point has been frequently misinterpreted, it decides to add the following note; October, 1912: Where the population of a parish has increased and there are no signs of further increase if the Church has not sufficient accommodation, it must, obviously, be enlarged. On the other hand, where there is a steady increase of population, it is a thoroughly wasteful and objectionable policy to enlarge the Church. Many a Church has been enlarged out of all recognition and still been found inadequate, and a new one has had to be built as well.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

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A. RANDALL WELLS

R. DOUGLAS WELLS, F.R.I.B.A.

F. A. WHITE

CHARLES C. WINMILL

Members of the Society are invited to attend the meetings of the
Committee as visitors.

HONORARY SECRETARIES:

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RT. HON. EARL FERRERS, 35, Victoria Road, Kensington, W.

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BANKERS:

LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, 449, Strand, W.C.

SECRETARY:

A. R. POWYS, 20, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

INTRODUCTION.

IN our last report we recorded that Tattershall Castle had been saved from destruction at the hands of dealers in antiquities, but since then many old houses have been stripped of their fireplaces and other valuable fittings. A remarkable feature is that these acts are the result of the delight taken in the beautiful handiwork of the past. Man learns to love the work of his fathers and expresses this love, not by protecting it, as might be expected, but by drastic interference with that work. By such interference he defeats his own end, for, instead of allowing it to retain its full value, the work loses, considerably, in interest. It is a most distressing sign to find that the trade in old houses, and the fittings of old houses, is rapidly increasing. The Committee is anxious to impress upon the members of this Society the need for their personal help to expose the folly of this trade.

At first sight it appears that the blame should rest entirely on the dealers, but this is not so. The real fault lies with those who are willing to pay sums of money, often very large sums, for the fine parts of old houses, in order to incorporate these in the inappropriate surroundings of their own homes.

Once this fact is realised by the public it will be seen that those who buy such things cannot have a genuine regard

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for the beautiful works of the past ages, as every house robbed of its fittings is a house spoiled.

We cannot expect anything else of the tradesman dealer than that he should seize the tempting opportunities which are forced before him, by the ignorant, to his great benefit. He is "out for money." Money he will make where he legally can. It is foolishness to blame him.

Those who have a true knowledge of the value and beauty of ancient art, and who have a desire to own examples, satisfy this desire by buying old buildings for their use, and by keeping them in repair when they possess them. Such action shows true appreciation.

But what of the man who wishes to live where there is no old house and who wishes his house to be beautiful? His case is easy. Let him build for himself a new house on his chosen site, let him have it made a fine example of the architecture of to-day, as did the people who built and designed the old houses. In this way he will show a real understanding of the nature of beautiful things. He will not have destroyed, mutilated or spoiled anything, he will have created a pleasure for himself, his friends, and for the men and women who come after him, and will have encouraged contemporary Craftsmanship.

It is not too strong to say that only the uneducated, only those who have no instinct for beauty, can find it possible to encourage the spoliation of existing and often very ancient art by having one house stripped of its possessions for the very doubtful benefit of another.

There are some who believe that the way to put an end to this vulgar traffic is to forbid it by law.

This is certainly a way, but the multiplication of laws is an evil, though sometimes a necessary evil, and the Com-

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mittee believes this course will not be required if public opinion can be roused to see the folly of such trading, and it trusts the members of the Society will strain every nerve to combat this evil. It should be explained to those who are less well informed, that by buying the beautiful things taken from one old building they are encouraging the salesman to despoil yet other buildings. It should be suggested that by the employment of the modern designer and artist as fine work may be produced now as ever has been. Again, people forget that old work put into a new house seldom results in anything but discord—some have never had sufficient sense of the fitness of things to feel this. If a house is to be a harmonious whole, it should be designed for its purpose. Then it will be a success both practically and artistically. But by following the method we deplore, it becomes more like an old curiosity shop. Short notes on recent instances illustrative of the subject will be found under the headings The Reindeer Inn, Banbury; The Treaty House, Uxbridge; The Star Hotel, Yarmouth; Rotherwas; Castle House, Petersfield.

There is no doubt that in reforming the methods of church restoration much has been accomplished, since the foundation of the society, leading to their proper care, but there is also no doubt that much still remains to be done.

The Committee feels that members will be interested to read the letter which was written to *The Athenæum* by William Morris in 1877, which was in fact the letter which led to the founding of this society. It will be gathered from reading this that the Church now shows greater care of its old buildings than it did in the past.

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SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT
MONUMENTS.

26, QUEEN SQUARE,
March 5th, 1877.

My eye just now caught the word 'restoration' in the morning paper, and, on looking closer, I saw that this time it is nothing less than the Minster of Tewkesbury that is to be destroyed by Sir Gilbert Scott. Is it altogether too late to do something to save it—it and whatever else of beautiful or historical is still left upon the sites of the ancient buildings we were once so famous for?

Would it not be of some use once for all, and with the least delay possible, to set on foot an association for the purpose of watching over and protecting these relics, which, scanty as they are now become, are still wonderful treasures, all the more priceless in this age of the world, when the newly-invented study of living history is the chief joy of so many of our lives?

Your paper has so steadily and courageously opposed itself to those acts of barbarism which the modern architect, parson and squire call 'restoration,' that it would be waste of words to enlarge here on the ruin that has been wrought by their hands; but for the saving of what is left, I think I may write a word of encouragement and say that you by no means stand alone in the matter, and that there are many thoughtful people who would be glad to sacrifice time, money, and comfort in defence of those ancient monuments: besides, though I admit that the architects are, with very few exceptions, hopeless, because interest, habit, and ignorance bind them, and that the clergy are hopeless, because their order, habit, and an ignorance yet grosser, bind them;

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still there must be many people whose ignorance is accidental rather than inveterate, whose good sense could surely be touched if it were clearly put to them that they were destroying what they, or more surely still, their sons and sons' sons, would one day fervently long for, and which no wealth or energy could ever buy again for them.

What I wish for, therefore, is that an association should be set on foot to keep a watch on old monuments, to protest against all 'restoration' that means more than keeping out wind and weather, and, by all means, literary and other, to awaken a feeling that our ancient buildings are not mere ecclesiastical toys, but sacred monuments of the nation's growth and hope.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

One point that strikes the mind on reading this letter is that the fine old buildings unspoiled by restoration, 'wonderful treasures' as Morris says they are, were then become 'scanty.' This is still more the case now, in fact there are very few remaining that the restorer has not in some way spoiled. Therefore our members should be more alert to further our principles than ever before. In Morris' words they should 'sacrifice time, money and comfort' for this purpose.

The Committee lays before the members of the Society notes upon some of the cases which have received its attention and which are fairly representative of its work during the year, though they are only a small proportion of the total number of cases with which it dealt.

MEMBERSHIP.

The Committee offers its sincere thanks for the response made to the appeal issued to members last October.

There is little doubt that if the needs of the Society were more generally known the membership would be quickly increased. There must be a large public willing to help forward its aims, but it is difficult to get in touch with it.

No better way of helping the Society can be found than that of personally interesting others in it.

It should not be forgotten that it is upon the number of members that the Society depends for its income.

The number of cases in which the Society is directly appealed to for advice is increasing faster than its income so that the Committee finds it difficult to give adequate attention to all that comes before it. Owing to its small income the Committee is unable to have as many buildings visited as it would desire. Moreover, it is not—as it should be—in a position to make adequate grants for the repair of buildings in accordance with its principles, which, in many cases, is the only way to make its influence felt. In fact several occasions arise when its useful action is hindered by lack of funds.

The Committee does not mean by this that its members do not do all they can, indeed it is most grateful to them for their generous support. What it is desirous to effect is to draw to the Society the large number of people who at present vaguely protest against the callous way in which so

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many fine examples of ancient architecture are treated or allowed to fall into decay.

The number of members at various dates since the foundation of the Society are here given:

Membership in 1880	was	372
„	„ 1890	„ 371
„	„ 1900	„ 435
„	„ 1910	„ 443
„	„ 1912	„ 450
„	„ 1913	„ 477

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REVISION OF "NOTES ON THE REPAIR OF ANCIENT
BUILDINGS."

Members and others will be interested to learn that the book *Notes on the Repair of Ancient Buildings* which was published by the Society in 1903, is now being brought up to date with a view to a new edition.

The "notes" are being revised and added to, and when complete should make a useful and valuable guide to those having the custody of Ancient and other Buildings and having the care of their repair.

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THOSE of our members who contemplate making contributions to any work of repair, will greatly strengthen the Society by making their gifts conditional upon the work being done in accordance with the Society's views.

Information on any case can be obtained from the Secretary, who will be pleased to forward any contributions members may desire to make through the Society, or to be informed of contributions forwarded direct.

NOTES ON CASES.

Ancient Monuments Legislation.

There can be no doubt that if the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Bill is passed by Parliament a large number of ancient buildings, particularly ruins, will be permanently prevented from falling into complete decay. The Committee therefore welcomes the Bill as a very great step in the right direction.

Whether it is passed or not the Bill will have the effect of drawing public attention to the difficult matter of the repair of those ruins which should be protected on account of their architectural or historic interest. Doubtless these remains should not be allowed to fall to pieces for want of repair, and yet they must certainly not be treated in such a wholesale manner as to make the repair work aggressively apparent.

To avoid the latter error it will be found wise to repair ruins from time to time, working only on those parts which are in danger of collapsing or which are a source of weakness to the structure.

Arabic Art in Egypt.

At the General Meeting of the Society held in June, 1912, the following resolution was passed, and the Secretary was directed to take steps to ensure its reaching Lord Kitchener:

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"Having regard to the Conservative treatment of repairs to those buildings placed under the charge of the 'Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art Arabe,' seeing that amongst the list of 'Membres Resident' England is represented by only two persons, Mr. Dupuis and Mr. Farnall—seeing that the Conservation method of repair to ancient buildings originated with English Archæologists and Artists, headed by William Morris, and that England continues to lead in this matter. The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings ventures to urge that, if possible, the Acting Committee of the 'Comité de Conservation' may be strengthened by the addition of English Members, chosen, not because of their position ex-officio, but because of their artistic and archæological sympathies with the system of Conservative repair to ancient buildings."

A member of the Committee, who was in Egypt, was kindly received by Lord Kitchener, and he reports that His Lordship was "quite sympathetic," and adds: "I have little doubt that things will be put on a better footing—from our point of view." This seems to be most satisfactory. It is worthy of notice also that the "Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art Arabe," reports that the sale of an old house is annulled and the purchaser compelled to replace the ceiling and windows which had been removed.

Cases have occurred where one wishes it were possible to do the same in England.

Ashampstead Church, Berks., Wall Paintings.

The Society received an application from the Vicar for a grant towards the uncovering and preservation of some

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mural paintings partially exposed in this church. As the building fund of the Society is not a large one, and is earmarked to a large extent for other works, the Committee did not think it well to promise pecuniary assistance, but it offered to report to the Vicar on the condition of the paintings.

It was found that a portion of the limewash covering had been removed from the north wall where is shown a beautiful arcading between borders of conventional foliage. Each space contains a separate subject of exceptionally refined drawing and design.

The painting appears to belong to the early thirteenth century. There are indications on the walls of other mural decoration.

The Committee thinks that the paintings should receive the most careful treatment and a report was sent to the Vicar describing what should be done. It is understood that it is the intention of the Vicar to carry out the recommendations, contained in the report, when he has collected sufficient funds.

Banbury. The Globe Room, Reindeer Inn.

Everyone has heard that the panelling and ceiling have been removed from this room. The fabric of the room yet remains, but it is stripped not only of its fittings but of the stone mullioned window which was its finest feature.

The Committee is unable to publish the name of the purchaser, who, it is understood, is to build the room into his own house in England, in a few years' time. However well this is done, the feeling aroused in those who see it will be

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one of indignation that this work of art and skill was not allowed to remain in the place for which it was designed, an evidence of the desire for dignified quiet beauty prevailing at that date.

Chancel, Blakeney Church: Norfolk.

This church possesses one of the few remaining vaulted chancels of the thirteenth century.

It is a beautiful example of mediæval building, having exquisite proportions and workmanship.

A new Rector has almost banished the unique interest of the interior by making structural additions and changes and by providing tawdry embellishments in order to render the chancel more suited to the requirements of his ideas upon ritual and ceremony.

For such time as these works are permitted to remain the fine character of this part of the church is seriously injured.

It is to be regretted that the temporary custodians of a great building should be given facilities to perpetrate such unfortunate deeds.

Boston, Lincolnshire. The Old Guildhall.

In the report for 1910, a description of this valuable building is given and the necessary works of repair described. During the past year the work has been carried out by a local builder on the lines of the Society's report, but, unfortunately, without the necessary supervision.

The advice of an Architect in consultation with the Society was obtained in dealing with the repair and preservation of the west gable with which work the builder took consider-

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able care. The beautiful painted glass in the head of the west window has been carefully releaded by an experienced glazier on the spot and the modern obscured glass in the lower portion of the window has been replaced with old crown glass.

The interior of the building is undergoing a most unfortunate scheme of decoration. Crude colours are being used on the walls and the fittings, and in the staircase and landing the whole of the deal panelling has been stained and grained in imitation of oak.

Brinsop Court, near Hereford.

This old home of the Danseys, now the property of Mr. Hubert Astley, six miles west of Hereford, is undergoing extensive renovation and enlargement. Its most valuable remaining feature is a fourteenth century hall, raised above an undercroft and approached by an outside stair in the same manner as that of Markenfield in Yorkshire. This had been a good deal tampered with and used as a granary but the very fine roof is intact. Other mediæval portions had likewise been put to base uses, while the west side was altered for residential purposes about Queen Anne's time. At the Architect's request a member of the Committee went through the plans and visited the house before anything was done, and it is anticipated that the conversion of the house into a large residence, suited to modern habitation, will be done without injury or effacement of any interesting original features. A fuller report will be given next year after the work is completed.

Bury St. Edmunds. Abbey Gateway.

We are glad to be able to state that the Marquis of Bristol is carrying out most necessary repairs to the west front of the Gateway in accordance with a report submitted by the Society.

The work, which is being directed by an Architect in consultation with the Society, consists in arresting the decay of the exterior masonry, as well as the repair of some cracks in the walls.

The gateway is built of Barnac stone which has weathered to a hard surface with the exception of the west front, which has perished to a serious extent. The decay appears to have been caused by the action of the sulphuric acid, generated in the coal smoke of the town. Once the decay set in the more exposed position of the west front would hasten it on. The mortar in the beds and joints has perished to a considerable depth and allowed the wet and frost to penetrate into the stone.

The present work is being undertaken entirely with a view to arresting the decay of the stone and to prevent its irretrievable loss in years to come. A detached scaffolding has been erected against the west front and the repair of the decayed stone is in progress. Certain cracks and early settlements in the fabric need repair and strengthening. The roof timbers, which are modern, require to be strengthened in order to relieve the walls of their thrust. On completion of the general works of repair the surface of the stone will be treated with a preservative to arrest the decay and harden the stone sufficiently to withstand the action of the deleterious gases and the weather.

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Cadney Church, Lincolnshire.

The restoration of this church has been completed during the present spring. It will be remembered that the Society has for some time past taken a great interest in this case, and that a report was prepared by it. The late Archdeacon of Stow and the present Bishop of Lincoln were also keenly interested in the matter and warmly seconded the efforts of the Vicar of the parish to rescue the old church from ruin. The work was finally rendered possible by the liberality of the Patron and Lay Rector, a most generous contributor to the cost of the repairs, and subscriptions have been received from others, including members of the Society.

The Architect employed on the work was nominated by the Bishop and the Archdeacon, and in the main his scheme for the repairs was identical with that recommended by the Society, but in one important respect it differed. It was considered necessary to rebuild part of the south aisle wall which the Society's Architect considered could have been strengthened *in situ*.

This rebuilding was done with the old materials upon very substantial foundations, and involved practically two bays of the south aisle wall.

The aisle roof has been renewed with substantial timbers and cast lead, the nave roof has been repaired and releaded, the chancel leadwork made good, the tower flat renewed, and the missing parts of the floors made good, the bell frame repaired, the floors paved, the church thoroughly cleaned, and new stone frames added to the North windows (eighteenth century) in place of the wooden ones of which only some small portions remained.

Most of the glass was gone when the Church was taken

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in hand, and the seats, etc., were in a deplorable condition of decay, the church having been disused for over twenty years. Such of the old glass as remained has been releaded and the deficiency has been made good with new.

The old Rood screen had been cut in half, the base was *in situ* and the top part had been used as a reredos.

The two halves of the screen have now been spliced and restored to their proper place.

It is the wreck of the old screen but is not unseemly.

Two other fine screens of somewhat Flemish character enclose a chapel in the South Aisle.

These have been repaired and strengthened, missing panels have been replaced with new ones but the missing carvings have not been "restored."

It was at first proposed to heat the church with a stove, but at the desire of the Vicar the stove was sunk in a pit and a very simple hot-water warming apparatus introduced in connection therewith.

The church has been re-seated with oak benches of simple design and other furniture of substantial character has been supplied.

Callow Hill Farmhouse, Staffs.

This interesting building belongs to three periods—the front portion cross shaped in plan with porch in front, kitchen on the right, parlour on the left and stairs behind is of Tudor date. The undercroft is built of bricks with patterns picked out in dark headers; the three floors above of half timber, since covered with cement. Towards the close of the seventeenth century a brick wing was added to the left, and entrance steps to the porch, while a back kitchen and dairy

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have been added on the right in modern times. There are many features of interest inside, moulded fireplaces, open-timber ceilings and panelling of various dates.

The house is unfortunately in bad condition, and the west gable is ready to collapse. The cement covering has allowed the oak to perish unseen behind it, and a great many of the timbers now require false tenons, scarfing or other repair. The covering once removed should not be replaced but the panels solidly filled with concrete, with a plaster face flush with the outside of the oak. The owner has given orders for this work to be put in hand, and we hope shortly to see the building rehabilitated.

Carnarvon Castle.

Those who value ancient buildings will hear with considerable pleasure that the work of repair carried out at this Castle by His Majesty's Office of Works, under the Ancient Monuments Acts, is of excellent quality. Little or no new stone has been used. Where portions of the battlements were missing they have not been replaced, but the upper surfaces have been protected from the weather.

Some work carried out in connection with the recent investiture of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is in many respects unfortunate, but as this chiefly concerns fittings, it is not of vital importance.

Carlisle Priory Church, Lancs.

In June last year, a correspondent informed the Society that further work of repair was about to be carried out at this Church. The Committee obtained permission to draw up a report on its condition, which was done and a copy sent

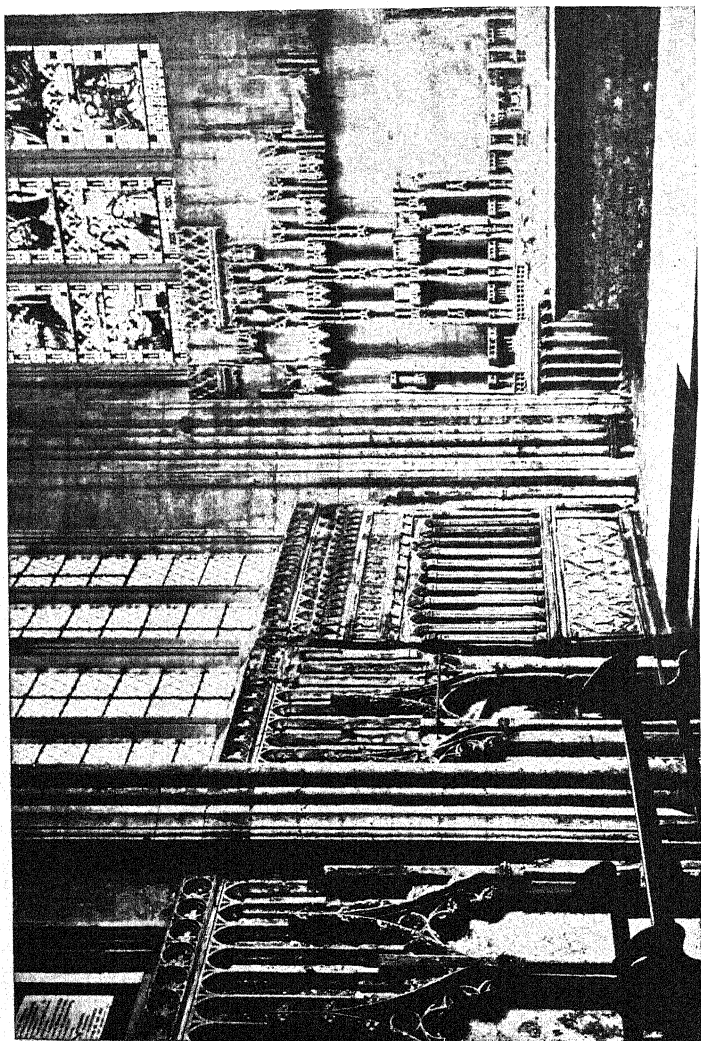


Photo: Geo. Moss, Christchurch Hants.

CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY CHURCH, HANTS. THE LADY CHAPEL.

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to the Vicar, who replied that the report would be of the utmost value to him. Repairs are being carried out under the direction of an Architect, and the Committee has no reason to doubt that these are likely to be anything but wise.

The chief point which needed attention was the cracks in the arches which support the tower, which is set diagonally above them in a daring and perhaps rather risky manner. The suggestions made in the report sent by the Committee included an arrangement of ties to prevent the spreading of these excessively loaded arches.

Charlton Kings, Glos. Church Yard Cross.

The Committee wish to draw the attention of its members to this case not because there was anything very exceptional about the cross but as a typical example of mistaken 'restoration.' The cross as it stood is shewn in the illustration. The eighteenth century dial had considerable historic interest but has been removed and a new cross substituted in its place.

The Committee wrote to the authorities pleading that this should be left untouched and that the very laudable desire for a churchyard cross should be satisfied by building a new one, typical of this age. But, as is often the case, they insisted on destroying an interesting expression of the eighteenth century mind in order to substitute their own. We should have been glad to have seen history complete, that is to have seen both a new cross and the old left as it was.

Christchurch Priory Church, Hants.

In December, 1912, the Committee learned that certain works, not in accordance with the principles of the Society,

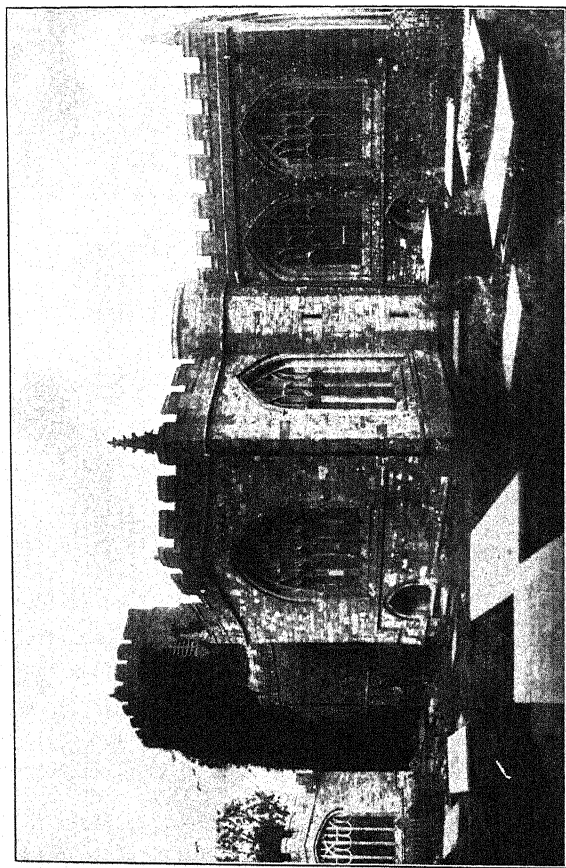
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were in progress at this building, one of the most beautiful and perfect in the county of Hampshire, if not in England.

Quite apart from the insertion of fittings which the Vicar felt to be necessary for the conduct of services, a quantity of new stonework was inserted in and about the Norman piers of the north transept. It is about this latter that the Committee feels very strongly. There is no doubt that the work executed was unnecessary for any constructional reason as the piers might have been equally well repaired otherwise and the old stones allowed to remain, strengthened, but not removed.

The Committee is also informed that a large sum of money has been left for the "restoration" of the Lady Chapel. A photograph of the eastward portion of this Chapel where there is much beautiful niche work is reproduced in this report. Although the remaining niches are rather badly damaged it would be disastrous to their interest as authentic mediæval work were they tampered with in any way. It is worthy of note that except for some defective pointing the whole appears in excellent structural order. The last work of repair consisted in the removal of some sound springing stones of the vault which were replaced by new. The stones removed are at present on the floor and their sound condition may be seen by any who care to inspect them.

It is very difficult to imagine how a sum of money as great as that said to be left to "restore" this part of the Priory Church can be spent upon it unless much work is done which besides being unnecessary will be damaging to its beauty and character.



CLYNNOG CHURCH, CARNARVONSHIRE

Clynnog, Carnarvonshire. St. Beuno's Church.

The Society were called in towards the close of last year and work is now being carried out on the lines of their report.

The Church is a noble one of cruciform plan without aisles, but with projecting vestry and porch on the North side, with a West tower, and, connected by a passage to the last, a large chapel which formerly contained the shrine of St. Beuno. Nothing remains of his seventh century church, and his body has long since been translated to Llandaff. The tower appears to be fourteenth century, while the remainder of the present buildings is fifteenth century work.

The chapel is in a neglected state, and it is now proposed to make it fit for service. Many years back it was used as a school and the floor was then covered with slates. These are now to be removed and the floor flagged with stones above a layer of concrete and dry rubbish. The ground outside is to be lowered below this level and a channel of stone formed round the building, a certain amount of underpinning being involved. The fine windows on the North and South and the little window at the West are to be re-opened, the original tracery, which still remains *in situ*, to be carefully repaired. The old plaster having fallen off the walls, they are to be recovered with a thin coat following the unevennesses of the surface. The granite exterior, for the most part in excellent condition, is to be repointed where required with lias lime mortar, and the missing portions of the parapet made good as far as possible with old stones still existing. It is to be feared that funds will not permit of a new oak roof covered with lead in place of the present one of slate and deal, although the latter is beginning to perish. Internally, the chapel is to be seated with chairs; an altar with woven dor-

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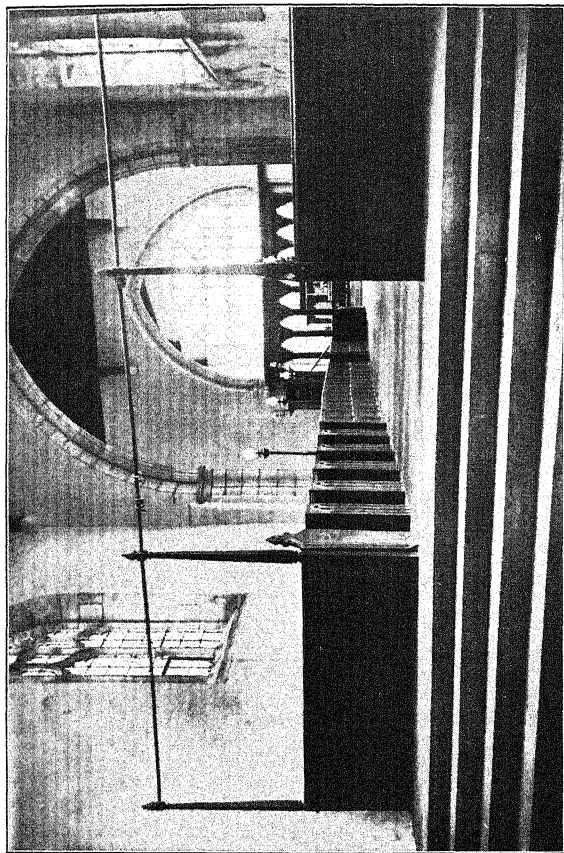
sal and riddels, and an oak communion rail are to be provided at the East end, while a stove is to be fixed at the west, so that the chapel may be used for service in winter, the church being unheated and impractically large to heat.

Turning to the church the most urgent work is the relaying of the lead roof, the present sheets being too long and too wide, and admitting the rain in places. Only in the nave is the roof original: the opportunity will be taken to carefully overhaul the oak timbers. It is hoped that funds will permit of the reseating of the church. The present painted deal pews are unsightly and rickety, and much of the flooring decayed. The original level of the floor should be restored and the awkward steps at the west end done away with. This will expose the bases of the piers at the crossing and regain the true proportion of the original church. The ground on the south side should in any case be lowered beneath the level of the floor and a stone channel formed round this portion. The defective spouting of both church and chapel should be replaced with down pipes of cast sheet lead. In the tower one of the floors requires repairing and wire netting in wooden frames should be fixed to the belfry windows.

Compton Church, Surrey.

It will be remembered that certain works of repair were carried out at this Church in 1906 by an Architect acting in conjunction with this Society. These works were chiefly confined to the chancel and chapel over.

The Rector has been in correspondence with the Committee on the subject of further necessary repairs. A report was sent to him the recommendations of which it is his



CLANNOG CHURCH, CARNARVONSHIRE

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intention to adopt. The work proposed consists of the repair of the tower damaged by ringing the bells, which are hung in an oak cage in contact with the walls. The renewal of the bell cage in oak, the examination and possible underpinning of portions of the walling of the Church, and other less important works.

The Church is of great interest, having a chapel open to the Church, above the transitional Norman groining of the chancel. The walling of the tower is of thin local stone, beautifully laid, which, with the help of the weather, has gained a wonderful quality.

Whitgift Hospital, Croydon.

It was with great pleasure the Committee learned that the fate of this building has been decided. It is now unlikely to be injured, as the Local Government Board has finally refused to sanction any scheme which will interfere with the buildings. The Committee has been long interested in this case and has been kept well informed of the course of events by local correspondents. The conclusion is most satisfactory.

Draycott Church, Staffs.

The Rector appealed to the Society for advice as to the repair of this Church, and the Committee arranged with an Architect to report on its condition and this report was, after due consideration, sent to the Rector.

The whole Church, with the exception of the tower and chancel which date from the fourteenth century, has been rebuilt at a late period. Although the report included many

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notes as to the treatment of the more modern parts of the Church, the tower only will be mentioned here. This is completely overgrown with ivy, which has done and is still doing serious damage, and the Committee advised its removal. The exterior surface needs some repair and the decayed facing stones require to be treated with a chemical preservative suitable to their composition. The walls of the belfry stage, which are cracked, should be repaired from the inside of the tower, the outside facing stones not being disturbed.

The tower contains a peal of five bells hung in an oak frame which need a few minor repairs. The bells should be quarter turned and hung on new bearings.

The battlements of the tower are cracked by iron cramps which should be removed and the stonework repaired. At present the Committee has received no word as to the intentions of those who have the care of the building.

"Wolsey's Tower," Esher Place.

This interesting building was reported upon by the Society in 1911 (see Report, pp. 25, 26). It is the work of Bishop Wayneflete, with additions and embellishments by William Kent and has now been thoroughly overhauled and repaired under the direction of an Architect in consultation with the Society, whose advice was sought by the owner, Sir Edgar Vincent.

Upon the removal last year of the heavy growth of ivy, alarming fissures were discovered in the walls; the upper floors had long disappeared, the vaulted brick first floor was badly dislocated and the building generally had fallen into a semi-ruinous condition.

All these defects have been carefully dealt with: the fissures

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in the walls were knitted and bonded together, the vaulted flooring repaired and supported, and the missing second floor replaced. To some extent the building had undoubtedly suffered damage from wet owing to the absence of glass in the windows. Certain of these have now been reglazed very simply with leaded lights and the tower is once more in a sound and stable condition and ready to resist the ravages of time for many years to come.

Ellesmere Church, Salop.

This Church has suffered greatly from restoration. Sir Gilbert Scott demolished the Norman nave to build one in a "purer style." The central tower is, or was, thirteenth century work, the transepts a little later, while the chancel again is much altered by restoration. The north and south chapels of St. John and St. Anne contain almost all the authentic work remaining.

The Church appears to have been built upon boulders roughly laid in clay, and the tower probably has a similar foundation. It is evident that trouble has been experienced in the past. A great mass of masonry has been built across the north-east abutments, and the north-west angle has been rebuilt comparatively recently. The former, however, has been of little service, and the pier shows a series of long vertical cracks between the members: the south-west pier shows similar cracks, and both north and south arches are deflected. There has been an eastward movement, visible in the chancel arcading, while the new chancel roof designed without a tie has contributed to the stress on these walls.

The Society, in their report, have advised that the foundations should be examined and, if necessary, underpinned.

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The piers should be repaired by withdrawing some of the face stones and replacing any loose core with cement concrete, and by grouting elsewhere. The modern stone facing of the chancel above St. John's Chapel requires bonding to the wall behind, while the roof should be tied with wrought iron tie rods. The demolished chapel buttress should be rebuilt with the stone stacked in the churchyard, and the preservation of the decaying stonework taken in hand. The lead covering of the chapel should be relaid and the oak roof carefully repaired.

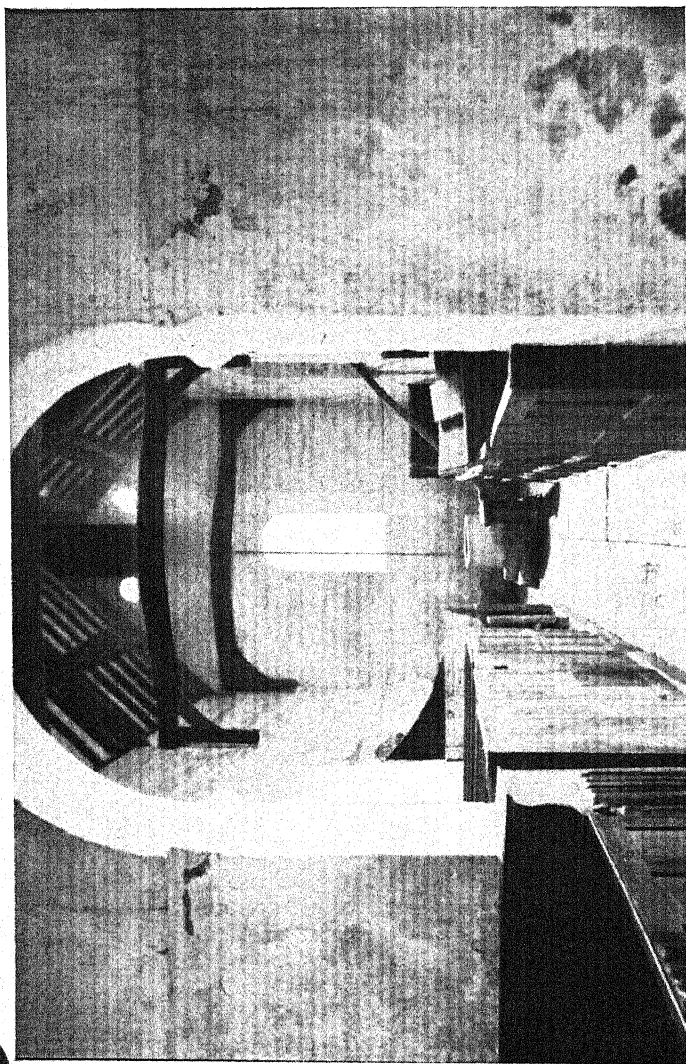
The Committee are glad to report that work on these lines is shortly to be taken in hand.

Guildford. Ancient Cottages, Farnham Road.

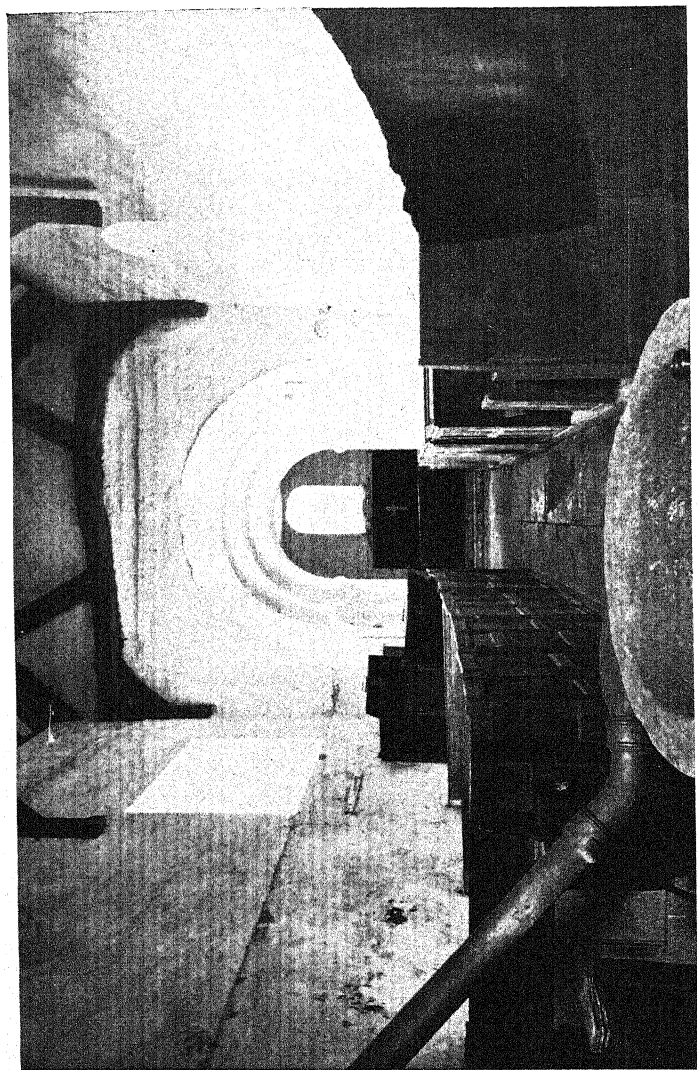
In our last report we were unable to state the fate of these cottages, although we said "it is impossible to believe that they can be destroyed." We are glad to report that our efforts, as well as those of the West Surrey Society, have proved successful, and this is all the more satisfactory because they are buildings which cannot well be described as having "interesting features." The West Surrey Society has followed the case up and the owners agreed to their Secretary and an Architect meeting the Builder upon the spot and discussing the question of repairs with most satisfactory results, as the buildings have lost none of their character in the process of repair.

Guildford. Woodlands Farm, Slyfield Green.

The Society's attention was called to this building by the Mayor of Guildford in December, 1911, and it was visited



HEATH CHAPEL, SALOP. INTERIOR LOOKING WEST



HEATH CHAPEL, SALOP. INTERIOR LOOKING EAST

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by the Secretary in conjunction with the Secretary of the West Surrey Society. In spite of all the Society's efforts the fittings have been sold, and the building cleared away. It was a most pleasing building with a considerable amount of old panelling and a fine oak newelled staircase of unusual design, but suffered very seriously from damp. The Society supplied the Town Council with a report showing how this could be overcome but the tenants were strongly opposed to living there, and indeed the site was, to say the least, so unattractive that had the building been preserved probably few people would have been tempted to visit it.

Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire.

The work at Hardwick Hall has now been completed. The work at the New Hall has included the general repair of the external face work; the re-building of many of the chimneys whose joints had been loosened by the rusting of their original iron cramps; the repair of the scroll work parapets which had been damaged from a similar cause; the insertion of reinforced concrete lintols in several of the turrets; and the re-erection of the Coat of Arms carved by one Abraham Smith in 1595 and taken down as insecure some years ago. Unfortunately two pieces have been lost and these had to be replaced with new stone, all stones being pinned together with slate dowels.

In the Old Hall, the stonework has been repaired, reinforced concrete lintols have been inserted in place of the decayed oak lintols, the tops of the walls have been concreted, and tile pent roofs have been constructed over the plaster chimney-pieces. Concrete flats, water-proofed with "Pudlo," have been constructed over the surviving staircase, and

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across a portion of the "Hill Great Chamber." The missing portions of the stairs and "half paces" have been completed with concrete where exposed to the weather, and elsewhere with floor-plaster on oak joisting; the whole has been supported by a stout concrete lintol, reinforced with "Kahn bars"; hand rails have been fixed in dangerous places; and the rubbish has been cleared from the lower rooms.

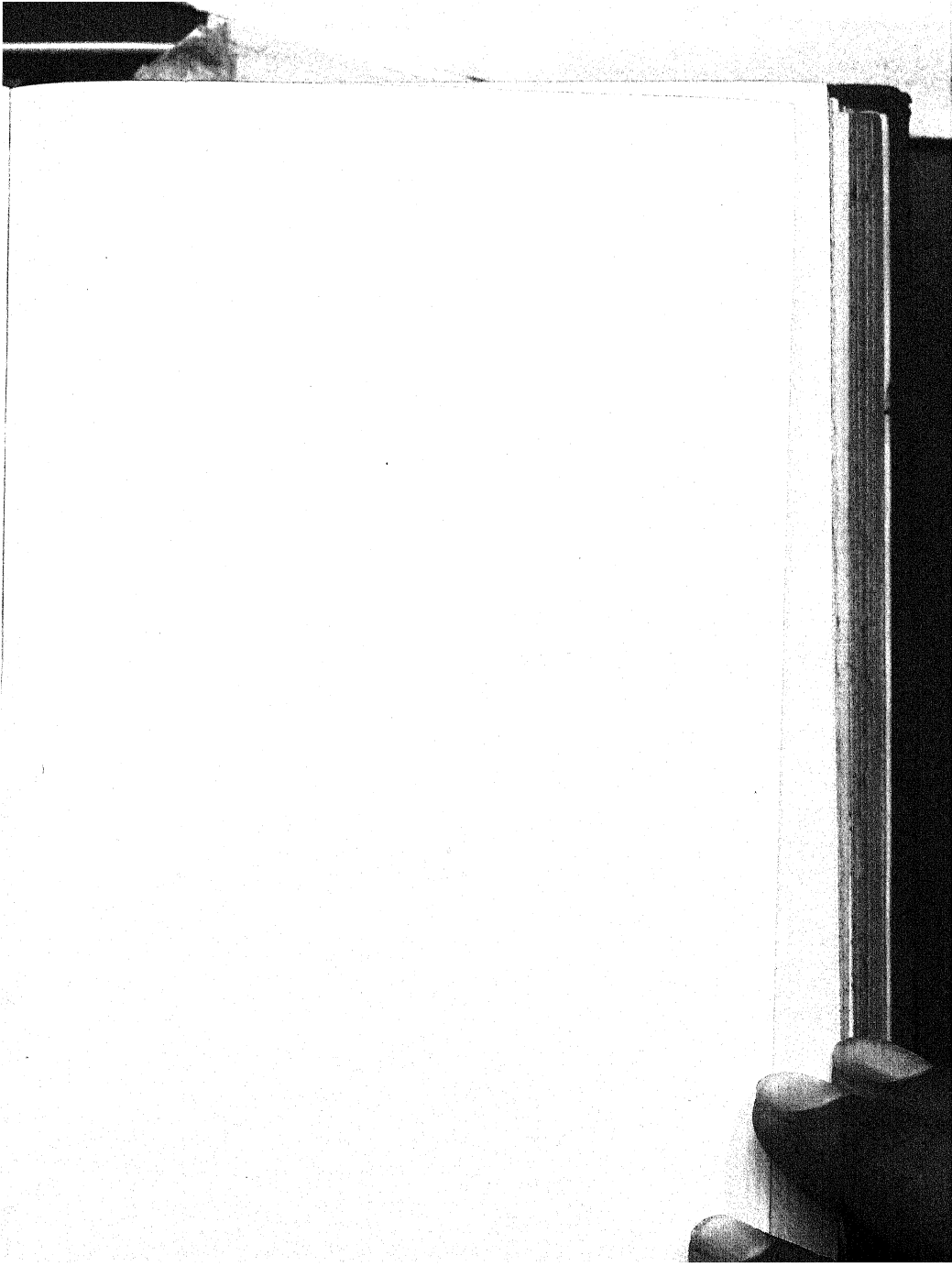
The decayed stonework of the small Conduit House has been repaired with tiles set in Birmingham Waterproof cement; the old iron ties which had burst the quoins have been replaced by iron ties with gun-metal ends; and a concrete roof has been built over the top.

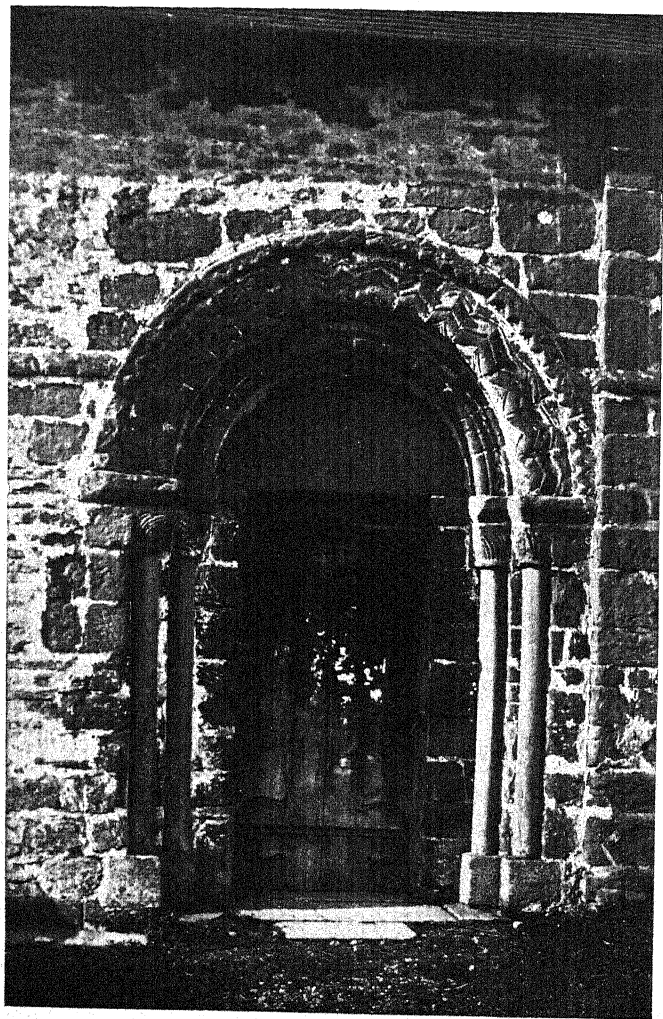
We must not omit to say that the interest of these buildings is enhanced by the fact that the original accounts for their erection have been found to exist in almost complete detail.

Hatford, Berks. Ruins of old Church.

The help of the Society was asked by the Rector towards the necessary repairs of these ruins. The Committee replied that although its building fund did not enable it to make a grant towards the work, it would be willing to arrange for making a report on the condition of the structure. It was suggested that with this the Rector might be able to raise sufficient money to enable him to keep the ruins in repair. This offer was accepted and a copy of the report was sent to the Rector.

The Church, which has been disused for some forty or fifty years, consists of a chancel and nave, of small dimensions, dating from the Norman period. The walls are of rubble, and contain interesting thirteenth century windows.





HEATH CHAPEL, SALOP. DOORWAY

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The chancel alone retains its roof. The walls are cracked and bulged in places, and are much overgrown with ivy. In dealing with the repair, the ivy should be removed, the walls strengthened and repaired. Possibly some underpinning would be found necessary. The tops of the nave walls should be protected with a layer of damp proof concrete, covered with turf. There are other items which need attention.

It is understood that the Rector wishes to carry out the work suggested in the report made by the Committee, and it is hoped that sufficient money will be forthcoming to enable him to do so.

Heath Chapel, Shropshire.

The Committee is glad to be able to report that the works of repair, which were described in last year's report as being necessary, have now been successfully accomplished. During the progress of the work portions of some interesting wall paintings were discovered. The subjects were St. George and the Dragon ; a spirited drawing of the Royal Arms; the ten Commandments; and the Apostles' Creed, in blackletter with coloured borders. These have been cleaned of the limewash covering, and treated with a preservative of parafin wax.

Funds, however, did not allow the uncovering of other paintings which evidently exist.

Rotherwas, Hereford.

The fate of the beautiful panelling of this house has already been reported in the public press. It has been bought by a Brook Street firm of dealers and, it is said, will be

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transported to America. The panelling was of exceptional delicacy and beauty.

West Horsley Church, Surrey.

The works of repair to this building which the last report stated were in progress under the auspices of the Society have now been completed in a successful manner. The works included extensive repairs to the walls and the roofs, the reconstruction of surface channels around the building, and the relaying of the floors in the chancel and Nicholas Chapel.

The roof of the nave was stripped and the timbers repaired and strengthened and the tiles refixed in a careful manner. The tiling on the roofs of the aisles and the chancel was repaired and the gutters and downpipes renewed.

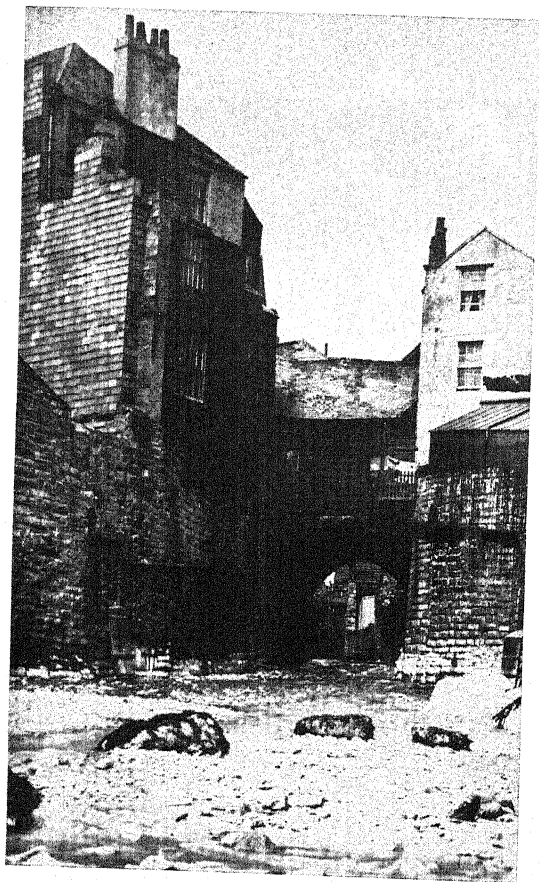
The oak shingles on the spire which had perished considerably were stripped, and the timbers and boarding repaired and re-covered with the sound old shingles supplemented with new.

The interior of the building was brushed down and the plaster cleaned and limewashed anew. Portions of interesting wall paintings, of an early date, were uncovered on the west wall of the nave. The seats and fittings, which are of modern pitch pine, have been painted a dark brown colour, which is a great improvement to the appearance of the interior.

Kentisbury Church Tower, Devon.

The assistance of the Society having been requested by the Rector the church was visited and a report furnished indicating the repairs which were necessary.





By kind permission of "Country Life"

BRIDGE, LYME REGIS

REPORT, 1913

The tower is about 65 feet high and rather small in proportion on plan. There are buttresses on each face set a little distance from the angles. The chief defects are due to decay of the surface stone which is locally known as 'shellet' and is a sort of slaty ironstone of a beautiful colour. The repair may easily be effected with the same stone used in the original manner. Open joints should be cleaned out and filled up with mortar. Other works of repair should be undertaken about the structure and also to the main roof. To do the work with success careful supervision by an experienced man is essential.

The Rector has informed the Committee that the works are in progress and that he believes the suggestions made in the report are all included in the present work.

Lyme Regis, Dorset. Old Bridge and Fossil Shop.

It is to be regretted that it has been found necessary to destroy the old houses on the sea side of Bridge Street in order to widen it for modern traffic. The accompanying illustration shows a view of houses now destroyed. The Committee tried to persuade the authorities to widen the road and bridge on the other side but this effort proved unsuccessful as the houses in question had already been purchased. The Committee often finds that the Society's help is not asked until it is too late to take useful action, but in this case it is hoped that it will be in time to be of assistance to the Town Council in making suggestions as to the method to be adopted in increasing the width of the Bridge itself.

Maidstone, Kent. 'Tithe Barn.'

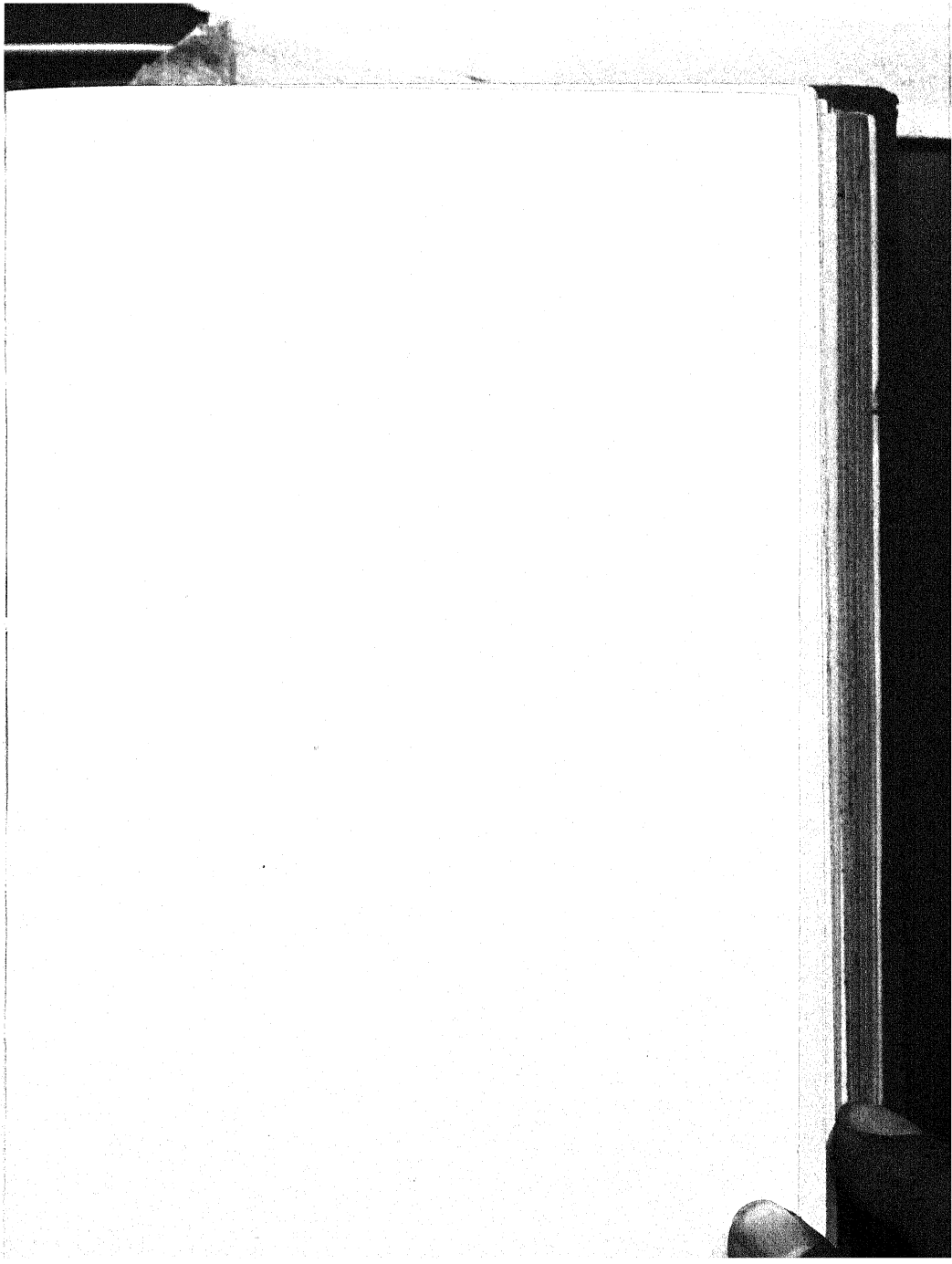
The Committee is happy to report that this structure has been purchased by the Town. This is most satisfactory, as it is of great interest and forms one of a beautiful group of ancient buildings about the parish Church.

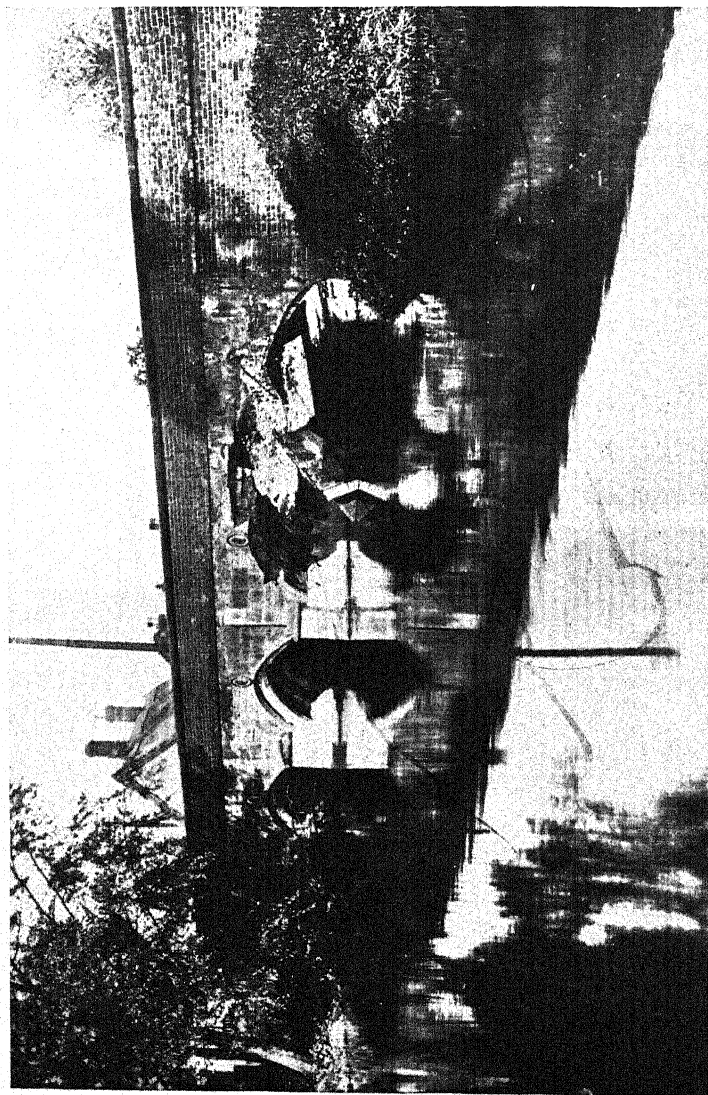
Before the Town decided on this wise step, for which it is to be heartily congratulated, the Committee had correspondence with many prominent local gentlemen on the subject, and there is no doubt that this action and that of the National Trust, the Society of Antiquaries and of the Kent Archæological Society, very largely strengthened the hands of those who finally saved the building for the Town.

It now remains for Maidstone to show its sense of the value of the 'barn' by repairing it sympathetically, without restoration and without altering its design. If great care is not taken, the building may be so mutilated as to lose much of its interest. This would indeed be a sad ending to a good beginning.

Milton Church Tower, Northampton.

The Rector of the above named parish asked the Society to advise him as to the right method to be adopted in the repair of his Church. The Committee offered to report on its condition, which offer was accepted, and after a visit by one of its members a carefully considered report was sent. The Church has a very unusual low spire on a beautifully built square tower of the fourteenth century. Parts of the masonry are affected by surface decay and some of the





NEWTON FLOTMAN BRIDGE, NORFOLK

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quoins are cracked. The latter is due to uneven settlement of the bulk of the walls and their angles.

The surface decay and cracked quoins may be easily repaired without adding new stone. The first by use of a suitable preservative and the second by use of copper dowels and fine grout.

The stone work of some of the tower windows needs careful attention and some new stone may be required.

The Committee sincerely hopes that the broken pieces of string courses will not be cut out and new inserted in its place as this course is quite unnecessary for any structural reason and would bring a new and unpleasant feeling into what is now an harmonious whole.

Castle Ruins, Newark on Trent, Notts.

A letter was received from the Town Council of Newark-on-Trent, expressing a wish to have the advice of the Society as to what should be done in carrying out works of repair to this fine ruin.

The Committee gladly arranged with an Architect in whom it has great confidence to report as to the works necessary. The report received was approved by the Committee and sent to the Town Council.

It has since been ascertained that the Council are carrying out the work of repair, and the Committee hopes to be able to give information as to the result at a later date.

Norfolk Bridges.

During last summer the floods throughout Norfolk destroyed or damaged many valuable old stone bridges now so rare in this county.

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Two of these should be mentioned in this report one because it is being repaired, the other because it is to be destroyed.

Illustrations of both bridges are given.

Newton Flotman Bridge.

Being informed that this bridge had been badly damaged, the Committee wrote to the Norfolk County Council asking for permission to send a report on the best means to repair the bridge without harming its interesting qualities. A meeting was arranged between the County Surveyor and a member of this society and it was decided by the former to repair the damage, at the same time restoring the old stones to their original positions.

Morston Attlebridge Bridge.

The Society learns that this beautiful three-arch bridge is to be replaced by a flat steel or concrete floor bridge, resting on new piers built with the stones from the old piers on new foundations.

The Committee caused the bridge to be visited by a professional member of the Society, who reported that one of the middle piers had been so undermined by the river, that one side and the parapet above had entirely collapsed. The Committee is of opinion that this pier and adjoining arches should have been rebuilt, as originally designed, with the old stones, and that the two responds and the pier and arch toward the Attlebridge bank of the river should have been strengthened. Had this been done the bridge would have retained its original appearance.

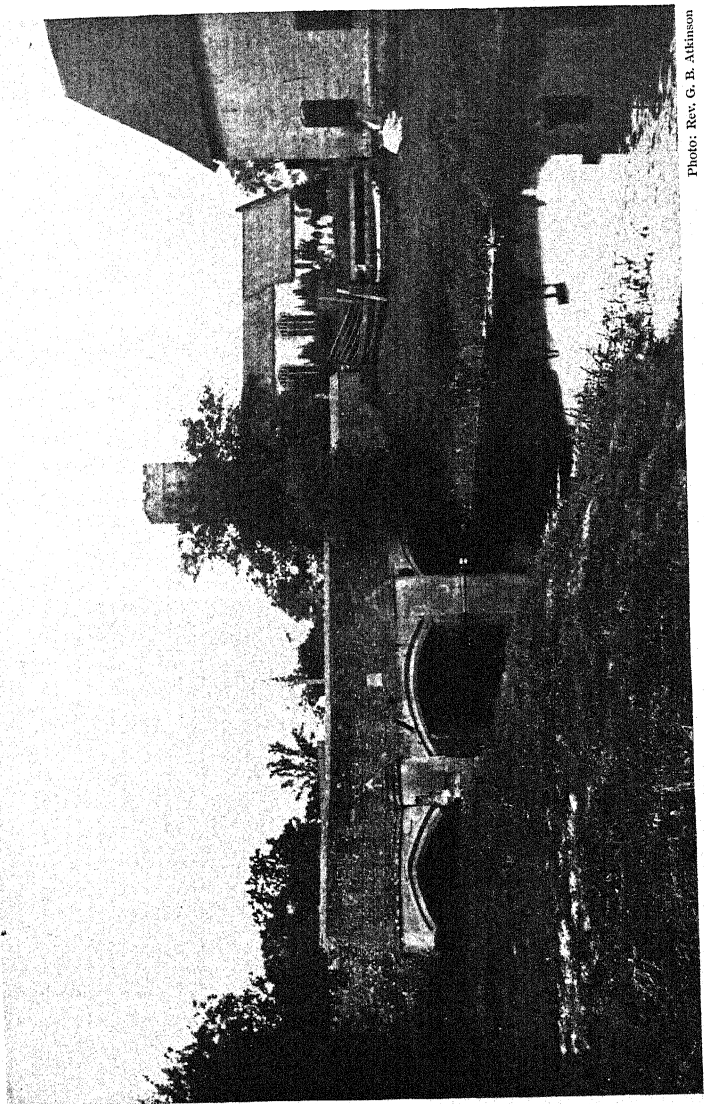


Photo: Rev. G. B. Atkinson

BRIDGE OVER THE WENSUM, ATTLEBRIDGE, NORFOLK

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Oddington Old Church; Moreton-in-Marsh.

In the report for 1911 (pp. 46, 47, 48), an account was given of this interesting building. The Committee are glad to state that the greater portion of the works which they advised have recently been carried out by an Architect in consultation with the Society. On removal of the ivy from the exterior of the tower the serious condition of the walls was seen. They are faced with a local brown stone built in courses, with Guiting stone quoins and dressings. The cracks in the wall appear to have been caused by the spreading of the two arches opening into the nave and aisle respectively; that to the aisle is built up with the exception of a small round-headed opening for access.

The walls have been repaired and strengthened from the foundations upwards with a view to arresting any further movement. Some interesting paintings have been uncovered on the interior plaster, by the removal of the several coats of limewash. A modern floor which had been inserted for the purpose of ringing the bells, cut across the paintings. It has been removed and the original floor above repaired and exposed to view. The bell frame has been detached from the walls by the removal of the wedges which had been driven in between the head of the frame and the walls to steady it. When funds are obtained to complete the necessary repairs to the frame and the peal of five bells, they will be rung from the ground floor of the tower.

The roof of the tower, which is covered with cast-lead, has been repaired.

The arcade between the nave and the south aisle with the wall over, which was cracked and bulged to a serious extent, has been repaired and strengthened in a thorough manner.

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The roof of the nave, which is of fifteenth-century construction, was ceiled with plaster. It has been exposed by the removal of the plaster, and the timbers repaired and strengthened. The old lead covering has been recast on the site and relaid on deal boarding fixed on the top of the old oak boarding.

The modern doorway and the large three-light sash window above it in the north wall of the nave have been built up in order to strengthen the wall.

On the removal of the limewash from the walls of the nave a large painting, occupying the western half of the north wall, was brought to light. It appears to represent the Last Judgment and contains many figures in good preservation.

The following other minor works have been undertaken. The repair of the Elizabethan carved pulpit and its sounding board.

The reconstruction of a fifteenth century bench from portions found underneath the existing deal box pews.

The limewashing of the interior plaster in the chancel, nave, south aisle and the tower.

Providing and fixing new gutters and down pipes to the chancel and the aisle with gulleys and drains.

Relaying portions of the floor paving, and repair of deal pews.

There yet remain several important items, which through lack of funds are awaiting attention, *viz.* :

External pointing to tower and nave walls. Reglazing of nave and aisle windows with crown glass in leaded lights in place of the existing large panes of modern sheet glass.

Further work to the bellframe, and to the bells which at present are not in a safe condition to be rung.

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Overstrand.

It is with a feeling of indignation that the Committee reports that Overstrand Church is now undergoing drastic restoration and enlargement. The present work includes pulling down the north wall of the nave, which was beautifully built with flint and contained two original windows which had lost their tracery but still retained moulded arches and jambs. The destruction of this wall seems to be needlessly premature, for the Committee understands that when the new arcade is built it is to be blocked up until such time as funds admit of adding a north aisle. The building operations present a sad sight.

Owlpen Manor House.

The Committee was informed that this delightful example of domestic architecture was falling into bad order. Certain repairs of a more or less temporary nature have been undertaken, but the Committee feels that works of a more extensive nature should be taken in hand in order to stop further decay, which seems likely to become rapid if things remain as they are.

The attention of the owner was drawn to the condition of the building but, as it appears, without result.

It is always a delicate point to decide whether it is desirable to approach owners of private property in such cases, as they are often inclined to resent anything in the nature of unasked advice.

It is very unfortunate that this should be so.

Members may be very useful in such cases if they can, in their private capacity, bring the attention of the owners of

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fine buildings, which need repair, to see their responsibility both to the people of the neighbourhood in which their houses are situated, and to the nation at large.

It is most pitiful that such buildings should not be kept in sound repair.

The Great Tower, Magdalen College, Oxford.

The "Great Tower" had for some time caused anxiety, owing to the constant fall of portions of decayed stonework, which was not only a positive danger to passers by, but an indication of serious dilapidation that could not be allowed to continue.

Its thorough repair was a long, anxious, and extremely exacting piece of work, following upon the careful detailed examination and measurement, which the erection of a complete cage of scaffolding, in the Spring of 1912, alone rendered possible.

Repeated preliminary and minute inspections showed that, while happily there was no sign of general structural failure, and while the abundant evidences of decay were mainly superficial, there were portions of the building where decay had gone so far, or where damage, by unwise reparation, and notably the insertion of ironwork, had been caused to such an extent as to render drastic local reparation absolutely necessary.

There were further, many cracks and fractures due to settlements, mostly of long standing, but needing thorough repair.

The outer wall faces are a thin casing of dressed local stone. This may average about six inches thick, and was derived from the Headington quarries, which have bestowed such a dire legacy of repairs upon Oxford. It is a sandstone,

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the best of which, the old hard beds, used in the earlier buildings, such as the group of mediæval hostels at Worcester College, has weathered well. Probably by 1500 the best stone was no longer obtainable.

The stone used, at any rate, was, much of it, of a very inferior order, and not only so, but, to a great extent (probably for ease in working, the avoidance of lifting heavy weights with primitive tackle, and to give an effect of fine large blocks), placed, not upon its natural quarry bed, but in thin slabs "face bedded," *i.e.*, turned up on its side; a fatal method of using any but a very close grained and hard stone. The friable Headington stone readily absorbs moisture, and is soon soaked for the depth of an inch or more from its surface. It is obvious that, with the sudden frosts to which Oxford is so liable, stone thus impregnated has its exposed face quickly shattered by the expansion, in freezing, of the water it contains.

On Magdalen Tower, as was only natural, since the sides presented to the wet south easterly and south westerly gales, are the most exposed, the stone had perished most upon those faces.

The first process of repair was to brush off all loose scale and detached fragments, which had been constantly falling after storms.

Critical inspection and test was then made of every stone, and, where found to be split through, or so deeply decayed as to be incapable of retention, new sound stones were substituted.

The stone selected, for this purpose, being a hard Oolite from the neighbourhood of Cheltenham, an excellent weather stone, which has the additional advantage, for use in an old building, of quickly assuming a quiet grey tone.

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An indurating solution of Baryta was then applied in repeated coats, to all exposed surfaces, to which, when thoroughly dry and hard, a slightly coloured dressing was added, and the whole was finally treated with a final fixative and preservative wash.

Each stone was treated individually according to its character and absorptive qualities, and the effect of all applications was carefully tested and watched for several months.

The traceried heads of the windows of the Ringers' and Belfry lofts, and a large number of mullions, were found to be shattered by the rusting of iron bars foolishly embedded in them. These were almost entirely modern work, much of it in Bath stone, and of various periods in the nineteenth century.

A good deal of piecing and mending, and the entire removal of the mischievous bars was necessary.

A fine hard Oolite stone from Rutlandshire, was used for these renewals.

It was found that, in many places, the ashlar facing was entirely detached from the rubble core, and was merely supporting itself. There were also a great many cavities in the core. These cavities were all carefully filled in by means of grouting with cement. A special very hard and quick-setting cement was used for stopping external holes, and making good crevices, etc.

The interior of the Tower needed relatively little repair, but cracks were tied across with "chains" of paving tiles, some few new stones inserted, the ends of the fine oak beams carrying the floors and bells, were supported on strong stone corbels, and the turret staircase repaired and made good from floor to roof.

No ornamental feature whatsoever was renewed, and no

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new stonework introduced that was not strictly required for structural purposes.

It may interest members to know that plumb line measurements show a general inclination towards the south-west corner, but that, since the lower stages of the Tower incline, while the upper are practically vertical, and the faces of all the angle buttresses are vertical, it is clear that this inclination was due to a settlement during building, and that care was taken to correct the angles so as to give the effect of verticality which the Tower possesses.

It may be further interesting to state that numerous bullet marks, caused by balls of various sizes, and apparently of no great penetrating power, exist upon the upper stages of the Tower. There are many of these on the South East face towards the bridge, but curiously more on the North West towards the City.

The Cloisters, Peterboro' Cathedral.

An opportunity occurred for the Society to make a report on the remaining cloister work at Peterboro' before the work of repair now in progress was begun. The following is a copy of the report prepared by the Committee which will be of interest to those who know the cloisters and who may have the opportunity of seeing them again after the work has been completed :—

The cloisters are situated on the south side of the Cathedral, and comprise the enclosing walls on the west and the south sides. The latter, which is about 130 feet long by 18 feet in height, contains a beautiful early English doorway at the east and west ends, with wall arcading in between divided into a series of bays. The eastmost half consists of

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six bays of finely pointed early English arches, springing from clustered shafts with moulded bases and richly carved caps. The bays of the fifteenth century vaulting are not centred with the thirteenth century arcade, and the remaining wall ribs cut through the arches of the arcade in an unfortunate manner.

The western half of the wall consists of five bays of early perpendicular work, recessed within flat arches below the pointed arches of the vaulting. The surface of the wall over the arches, as well as the backs and the soffits of the recesses, are ornamented with wall tracery.

The enclosing wall on the west side, which is about 126 feet in length, retains the piers and the wall ribs of the fifteenth century vaulting. The wall, which appears to have been built in the twelfth century, is faced with rubble masonry without arcading, and contains several Norman and later openings, now built up. At the north end of the wall, close against the Cathedral, is the entrance archway into the cloisters.

The top of the wall is finished with a coping of rubble stone which is loose and overgrown with ivy and vegetation. The moulded piers which supported the vaulting are badly perished and have lost most of their caps. The wall ribs of the vaulting are in a similar condition, and the whole surface of the wall requires repointing with lime mortar.

In dealing with the arcading on the south wall the five bays of early perpendicular work require most careful attention, regarding both the structural condition and the preservation of the stone. The thirteenth century arcading and the two doorways are in much better preservation owing to the work being built of Barnack stone. The stone of the later work is of finer grain than the Barnack, and the gases

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in the atmosphere have eaten into and decayed the surface to a serious extent. The wet which has been soaking into the wall through the top surface and the set off on the back, has aggravated the trouble. Several stones in the arches over the recesses have recently broken away on the surface, at the springing, and weakened the arches to a great extent. Where it is necessary to renew the missing portions in order to strengthen the work, it should be done by building up with handmade tiles, covered with mortar, from the remaining portions of the stone, into which chases can be cut for the bonding of the tiles. This method of repairing individual stones does less damage to the wall than inserting whole new blocks. The surface of the tile work can be shaped to the contour sufficiently to continue the outlines of the original work, without the undue prominence of new stone which contrasts unfavourably with the worn surfaces of the old work.

The beds and joints of the arcading, as well as the wall over, require to be cleaned out and repointed with lime-mortar in a most thorough manner, care being taken to grout the work with liquid mortar wherever possible.

The top of the wall, which is flat, requires to be cleared of the vegetation and ivy, and where possible the roots extracted, or killed by injection, and all the loose stones rebbed. The top surface should be covered with asphalt, on which a layer of turf may be bedded.

The early English arcade, and the two doorways at either end of the wall, as well as the ashlar facing on both sides of the wall, require to have the beds and joints cleaned out and repointed with lime-mortar and grouted in solid. The top of the wall requires to be treated as described in the case of the western portion.

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The sloping surface on the back of the wall, which is covered with bricks, allows of the wet penetrating into the wall through the open joints of the brickwork. It would be necessary to remove the bricks and grout in the open joints of the masonry, and rebed and repoint the brickwork with cement-mortar.

On completion of the repairs, the decayed surfaces of the stone require to be treated with a preservative solution of hydrate of barium and lime in order to arrest the decay and to harden the stone sufficiently to withstand the action of the gases and the weather.

In places where the surface of the stone is encrusted with soot, from the smoke in the atmosphere, a steam jet should be used to cleanse it before applying the preservative, in order that the solution may penetrate into the pores and act with greater effect.

Castle House, Petersfield, Hants.

News reached this Society that this fine house dating from Tudor days had been bought so that the valuable fittings it contained, panelling and fireplaces, might be sold as a matter of business.

The Committee made attempts to arouse local interest but without success. A portion of the site on which the house stood was required by the local authorities for easing a sharp corner, but this could have been accomplished without damaging the greater part of the house.

The next generation will have good cause to regret the indifference shown at the present time in the preservation of artistic work of this kind.

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Pinner Church, Middlesex.

It is with pleasure that the Committee reports that a scheme to add a vestry and covered passage against the south wall of this Church has been abandoned. The wall, which would have been affected and partially hidden, is one of the few remaining portions of the original structure.

The Vicar of Pinner has kindly written: "I have very little doubt that should any such scheme be again brought forward your Society will receive due intimation."

The Committee feels that if a vestry is necessary it should be arranged so as to interfere with original work no more than is necessary to satisfy the needs of the Church.

Portinscale Bridge.

The Committee is anxious to take this opportunity of thanking those who have so nobly been the means of saving Portinscale Bridge.

Doubtless all the members know that the bridge is now being repaired under the direction of Sir Francis Fox.

This desirable course of action was rendered possible through the generosity of some local residents who guaranteed the cost of the work in the event of its failure.

Old Town Hall, Prescott, Lancs.

In November, 1911, the attention of the Committee was called to the state of this interesting building, which was stated to be beyond repair. Being anxious to save it for the town, as it is one of the few buildings there which has any architectural merit, the Committee offered to make a report

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on the fabric free of all cost to the Trustees. This offer was accepted and a report was made, showing quite clearly that the building could be preserved if the necessary funds could be procured for this purpose.

At the present time the Committee is informed that the Trustees are endeavouring to raise money by way of loan and subscription, having in view the repair of the building in accordance with the suggestions contained in the report prepared in consultation with the Committee.

Churchyard Cross, Rampisham, Dorset.

The base of this cross alone remains but it is an exceptionally fine example and of remarkable interest.

The few necessary repairs have been carried out in accordance with the advice of the Committee.

It is with much pleasure that it can be stated that members may be assured that no suggestion for "restoring" the cross will be considered by those who at present have it in their care. There is cause for congratulation in this when it is remembered that there is almost an 'epidemic' of restoring crosses at the present time.

Shalfleet Church Tower, Isle of Wight.

The Committee is anxious to draw the attention of the members to the tower of this interesting old Church. It is very finely situated and is in serious need of structural repair. The roof has recently received attention, but the structure should have immediate repair. The tower is of unusually large size though not very high and dates from the Norman period.

The Vicar consulted the Society in the early stages of

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undertaking the work but has not been able up till now to raise a sufficient fund to enable him to complete the very necessary works.

The Bargate, Southampton.

This interesting building was mentioned in last year's report and the work of repair then referred to has been completed. The information received by the Committee does not lead it to think that the building has been repaired in quite the manner our members would wish, as it believes new stone has been used in the place of old which might well have been preserved.

Southease Church, Sussex.

In July of last year the Society was asked what its procedure would be if the repair of this Church were placed in its hands. The Committee replied that it would be willing to arrange for a report to be made on the building and would be glad to recommend an Architect who would carry out the work in consultation with the Society.

Eventually a report was made and sent to the Rector, and it is now understood that the work is to be carried out as suggested.

The Church is one of the charming little buildings which are situated on the banks of the Ouse between Lewes and Newhaven. It possesses a round tower which is an unusual feature in Sussex except in this particular valley.

The Committee hopes that nothing will occur to prevent the necessary repairs being undertaken.

The Guild of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Since the issue of the last report the Committee has received information that the above named Guild has been formed. The aims of which are as follows:

(a) To schedule the buildings which are either interesting in themselves, or, by their situation or other characteristics, are vital to the picturesqueness of their surroundings, and also the trees, fields or open spaces near the town, the destruction of which would be fatal to its interests.

It is suggested that the owners of such property shall be asked to promise that all proposed sales, changes and addition during their lifetime shall be notified to the Society.

(b) To assist all efforts made by the authorities to control, by means of the Town Planning Act, or otherwise, the laying out of new building areas, so as to secure agreeableness and sobriety of design and an adequate amount of open space.

(c) To prevent the erection of ugly buildings and the disfigurement of beautiful country.

(d) To raise, if possible, from time to time such funds as may be thought desirable for the purchasing of threatened buildings and places of interest, and for assisting the repair and maintenance of such buildings or places.

(e) To supply general information on the whole question by means of lectures, pictures, designs, pamphlets and exhibitions.

(f) Bearing in mind the delicate relationship of the rights of the individual to the common weal, and that "an Englishman's house is his castle," the Society would rely chiefly on moral suasion and a friendly indication of what seems to them the "better way."

The Committee feels this to be so excellent a Society that

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it has printed its aims in order that it may have as large a publicity as possible, and in the hope that the example it sets may be followed in other districts.

Stydd Preceptory, Derbyshire.

The Committee wishes to notice briefly the condition of this charming ruin. Only a portion of the south-east Chapel of the original building now remains standing. It is with this that the Committee is now concerned. There are remaining two interesting lancet windows, ornamented on the inside with graceful clustered shafts having foliated capitals. The work which is necessary to be done consists in general strengthening the walls and careful treatment of their tops to keep the damp from penetrating and so damaging them further.

The Derbyshire Archæological Society has been working to get this done, but up till now has only succeeded in arranging some necessary shores. It is understood that half the money necessary for the repair has been promised, but the remainder, although it is only a small sum has not yet been raised.

Tattershall Castle, Lincolnshire.

During the past year the work of repair to, and preservation of, this interesting building has advanced considerably.

The roofs and the floors have been reinstated and the repair and repointing of the walls are nearing completion.

Although the building had been unroofed for upwards of 250 years the exposure had not caused any serious damage to the fabric beyond the loosening of the tops of the walls and the growth of the vegetation. Some nine years ago

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considerable damage was done by lightning to the upper portion of the north-east angle turret, and the large windows on the west front of the Castle. The lightning appears to have struck the turret, which continues above the level of the main building, and destroyed one side of the octagon, and on reaching the main building it must have passed along the top of the north side and continued down the west face where it shattered the masonry of the series of large windows down to the ground level. The windows were heavily protected by iron bars and stanchions which no doubt attracted the lightning. In the work of repair an efficient system of lightning conductors will be arranged to safeguard the building in the future.

Although considerable excavations have been undertaken to ascertain the positions of the various buildings within the courtyard and of which there is the evidence of views drawn by Buck in 1727 the result has been small. The foundations of the kitchen buildings have been found as well as portions of other buildings which are too fragmentary to identify.

About 100 years ago these buildings, which were in a ruinous condition, were pulled down and the inner moat surrounding the enclosure was filled in.

During the recent work of excavating the inner moat two lime kilns have been discovered from which it may be inferred that the stone of these buildings was burnt for lime, and the foundations grubbed up for a similar purpose.

The excavation of the outer and inner moats has proved an extensive piece of work, but their value to the appearance of the castle when completed will fully justify the undertaking.

A large amount of broken pottery has been found during the excavation of the inner moat and this will form the

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nucleus for a museum in the remaining Guard House at the entrance to the castle.

Thaxted Church.

At the request of the Vicar and Churchwardens a detailed survey of the fabric of the Church was made, and the Architect in his report states that while there are no serious structural defects in the Church itself, the condition of the tower is not so satisfactory, and that "the only advice one could be responsible for giving is that the work of repair should be put in hand as early as possible and that the bells should be only tolled, not rung."

"The tower was not originally a very careful piece of building, and has been weakened since by the fall of the spire. The new spire, built about fifty years ago, was not very well done, and the danger is in the mutual weakness of spire and tower. Heavy thunder or tremendous wind might set up sufficient motion in the spire to cause one of the weakened parts of the tower to give, and consequently bring about the fall of the spire."

"To make the towers safe, and permanently capable of sustaining the weight and possible vibrations of the spire and the strain of bell-ringing it must be securely bound together at various points in its height. This can be most economically and satisfactorily done with reinforced concrete."

Some further points in the report as to the necessary repairs are as follows:

The lead roof needs either to be renewed or relaid. At present it is leaking and damage is being done to the roof timbers.

To put the walls in good condition the Roman cement,

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which is loose and not protecting the wall, should be removed and the flint work carefully raked out and repointed, and the cracks bonded. Decay should be removed from uncut stonework by brushing, and only that which is badly perished should be renewed.

Thorsgyll, Yorks, Packhorse Bridge.

It is most satisfactory to be able to report that the Startforth Rural District Council has decided to preserve this relic of the past.

The Committee heard that a scheme was under consideration to destroy the old bridge and build a new one and decided to write to the Local Council for permission to arrange a meeting between an expert and the Council's Surveyor to discuss the question on the spot. This meeting took place with most gratifying results.

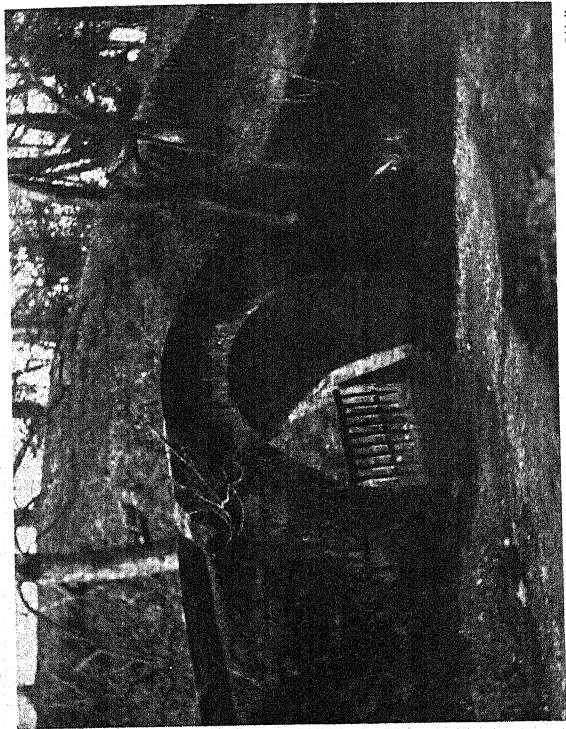
The Council approved of the suggestions made by the Society and decided to build a new bridge alongside the old one, but quite independent of it, for wheeled traffic, whilst the old packhorse bridge will remain as a foot bridge.

It is in such cases as this that the Society can be most useful to a local authority. Very much more of this kind of work should be possible and the Committee would urge members and friends who serve on such bodies to suggest that the Society should be asked to advise.

Such advice is usually far more welcome when given in response to an application than it is when given unasked.

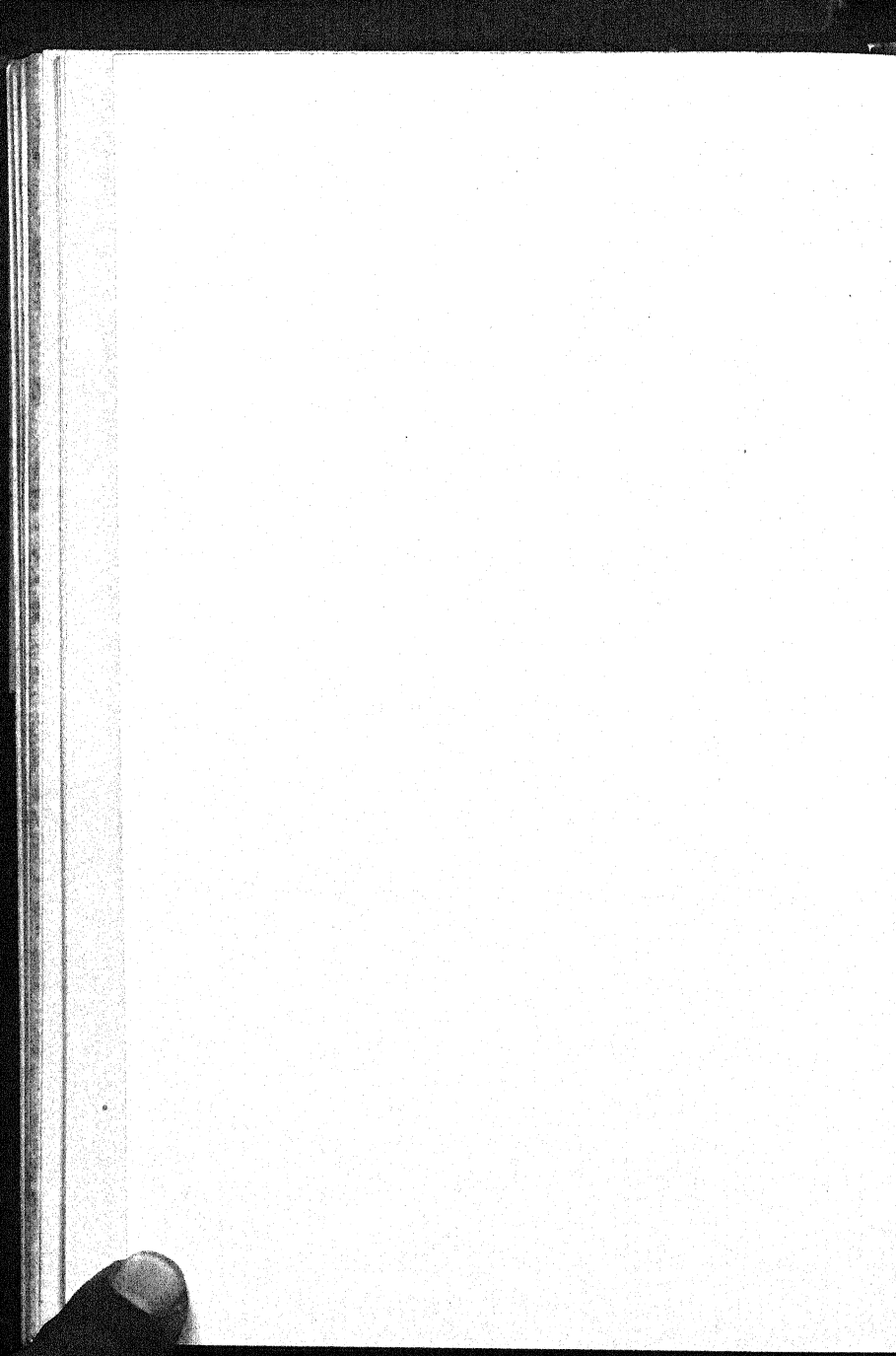
Todmorden Hall, Lancs.

Learning that this building had been bought by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway to be demolished for



By kind permission of "Country Life"

THORSGYLL, PACK HORSE BRIDGE



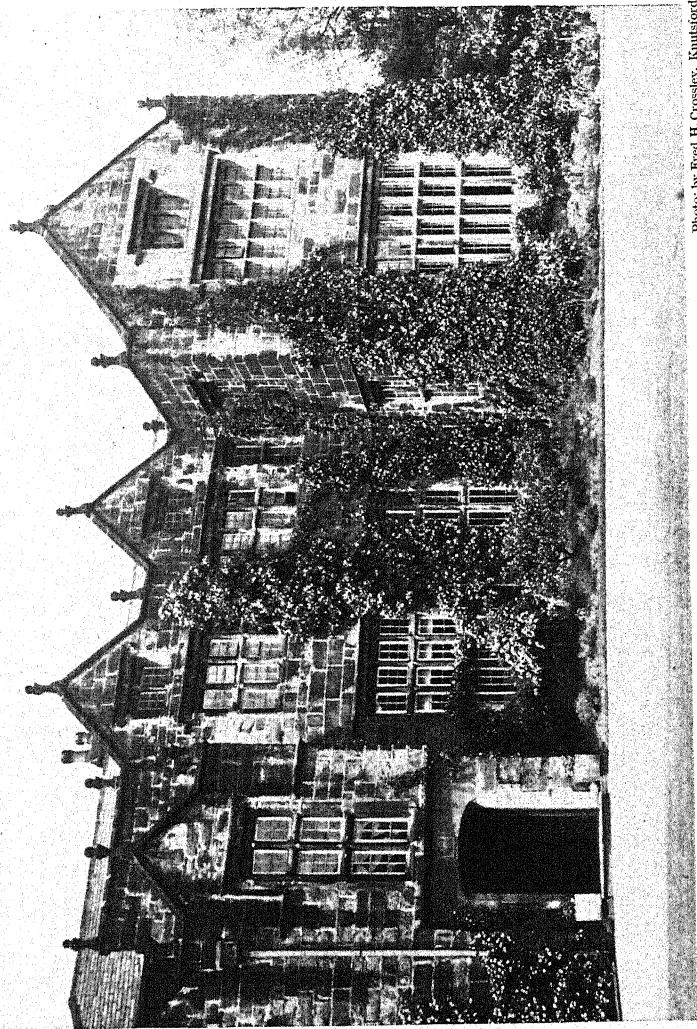


Photo: by Fred H. Crossley, Kuttisford

TODMORDEN HALL, LANCs.

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railway 'improvements,' the Committee sent the following letter to the secretary of the Company :

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

April, 1913.

To the Directors of the Lancashire Railway.

GENTLEMEN,

The Committee of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has directed me to write to you on the subject of Todmorden Hall, Lancs., of which, I enclose a small reproduction.

The Society has learned that it is the intention of your Company to pull down this house for the purpose of Railway improvements.

Todmorden Hall is a finely designed house of more than one date but the chief part appears to be Jacobean, built in the traditional north country manner. The building is of undoubted interest on account of its architectural beauty and age and this Society feels that it would be an infinite pity to destroy it.

In the somewhat similar case of the Station House at Bourne in Lincoln, this Society, by drawing the attention of the Directors to the history and charm of the building, succeeded in persuading the Great Northern Railway Company not to pull down that house, which remains to-day a fine example of early domestic architecture.

My Committee venture to hope that by drawing your attention to the value of Todmorden Hall as a fine work of art you will be able to reconsider your decision to destroy it.

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This Society trusts that you will pardon it for writing to you in this manner and it hopes you will give this letter your sympathetic attention.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
A. R. POWYS,
Secretary.

In reply to this the Railway Company wrote as follows :

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MANCHESTER.

April 18th, 1913.

DEAR SIR,

I received your letter of the 16th instant and had an opportunity yesterday of submitting the same to my Board, who, whilst giving every consideration to the views urged by your Society, instructed me to inform you that as Todmorden Old Hall was purchased purely with a view to railway extensions in that neighbourhood and as such extensions will necessitate the demolition of the property in question they regret they could not comply with your request.

Yours faithfully,
R. C. IRWIN,
Secretary.

A. R. POWYS, ESQ.,
The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings,
20, Buckingham Street, Strand,
London, W.C.

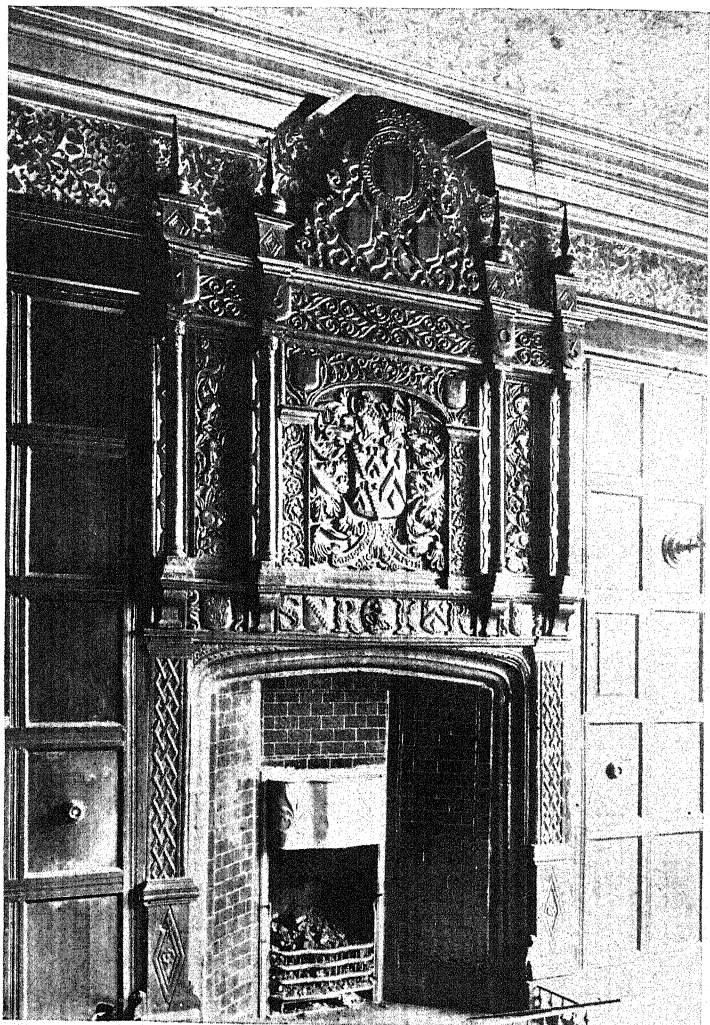


Photo: by Fred H. Crossley, Knutsford

TODMORDEN HALL, LANCS. THE DINING ROOM FIREPLACE



Photo: by Fred H. Crossley, Knutsford

TODMORDEN HALL, LANCs. PANELLING AND PLASTERWORK IN BEDROOM

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The Committee did not see how further action could benefit the case and so dismissed it, after informing the Company that it wished to publish these letters.

Illustrations showing exterior and interior views are given.

Tutbury Church, Staffs.

In November, 1911, the advice of the Society was sought for with regard to the repair of this Church.

Although the building has undergone much "restoration" in the past century, sufficient mediæval work remains to justify the statement that it is of quite unusual interest.

The west doorway is a well known example of fine Norman work.

The Committee arranged for a report to be made and a copy was sent to the Vicar who replied that he was sure it would meet with the approval of his building Committee.

During the present year however, the Society has learned that "restoration" work is in progress. It is little satisfaction to know that the present is less drastic than the past work of this kind.

The Committee did its utmost by letters and otherwise to show the Vicar how to repair his building, diminishing its interest to the least possible extent and yet leave it a living work fit for its purpose. But although he is aware of the loss his Church has sustained in the previous restoration, methods continue to be employed which can only be deeply regretted by those who share the principles of the Society.

Udimore Court Farm.

In the annual report of June, 1912, it was stated that

"This beautiful building is no longer in existence." The Committee has since been informed that the purchaser has re-erected the old house. It is less to be regretted that this should be the case than that it should be entirely destroyed, but the Society has always felt that the transplanting of old buildings is most regrettable.

Uxbridge Treaty House.

The fine panelling contained in a room at this house is said to have been purchased for removal during this year. It is a dignified piece of well-proportioned design and well worth a visit of inspection.

The Committee has made several attempts to get into touch with the alleged purchaser but has not yet been able to effect any useful action.

This is the sort of case in which a local society like the Yarmouth Association, would be so useful, in order, if possible, to secure the room intact for the benefit of the town.

Ulcombe Church Tower, Kent.

At the request of the Churchwardens, this Church was visited and a report dealing with the necessary repair of the fabric and the bells furnished. Without consulting the Society a firm of bellhangers was employed to repair the bell-frame and rehang the bells, with the unfortunate result that the oak bellframe was condemned and cut to pieces for removal. The Society has since superintended the repair of the fabric, which is now completed.

The chief trouble was the decay of the Kentish ragstone facing, and some cracks in the walls of the belfry stage caused by the vibration of the bells, owing to the neglected condition

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of the bellframe. A scaffolding was erected around the outside of the tower, free of the walls, and the decayed portions of the facing stone repaired with hand-made tiles bonded into grooves cut on to the face of the sound stone, after the removal of the decayed surface, and pointed with blue lias lime mortar.

On completion of the repair of the decayed portions of the facing, the exterior of the tower was repointed with lias lime mortar. Unfortunately, the funds available did not allow for the necessary preservative treatment which would have arrested the decay of the stone and hardened it to withstand the action of the weather.

The cracks in the walls were also repaired by rebonding the solid portions together from the inside face.

The question of the rehangng of the bells on a new bell-frame is now under consideration, and it is hoped that the Churchwardens will follow the Society's advice and decide on an oak frame.

The "Nelson Room," The Star Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

This case, mentioned in the introduction, is one on which the Committee feels strongly but finds it difficult to act usefully.

The panelling and ceiling appear to be in their original position although the hotel has been refronted and very largely altered so that now no one would guess that the building contains anything of artistic interest.

The Committee has not been able to take any useful action up till now. It is carefully watching the case and

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will use its influence as far as it is able if a suitable opportunity arises.

It is said that the owner has given the option of purchase to a dealer for a very large sum. The amount asked is far greater than the Committee could hope to raise even if it felt that it was desirable to spend so much on retaining this room, when so many other pressing demands are continually before it, where much useful work can be done at less cost.

Great Yarmouth Historical Buildings Association.

The Committee is anxious to draw attention to the excellent work being done by the Great Yarmouth Historical Buildings Association. This body has obtained the custody of the following ancient buildings of that town. The Greyfriars Cloister, two old Yarmouth Towers, an old cemetery containing excellent examples of the original town walls. It is most satisfactory also that the property which the Association has been able to buy brings a small profit each year and it is hoped with this continually increasing revenue to purchase other properties of interest to the historian and antiquary.

By the constitution of the Association this property cannot be disposed of and so is secured for future generations.

The Committee trusts that the fine example set by the townsmen of Great Yarmouth may be largely followed throughout the country.

LIST OF BUILDINGS WHICH HAVE COME BEFORE THE SOCIETY DURING THE YEAR:

Acle Church, Norfolk.	Bradley Old Manor House, Devon.
Alvechurch, Worcestershire, An- cient House.	Brailsford Church, Derbyshire.
Alwoodly Hall, Leeds.	Bredon Church, nr. Tewkesbury.
Ancient Monuments Legislation.	Brinsop Court, nr. Hereford.
Ansley Church, Warwickshire.	Broadstairs, Chapel of Our Lady of Bradstowe.
Arabic Monuments.	Buckingham, The Chantry Chapel.
Ascot-under-Wychwood Church, Oxon.	Bury St. Edmunds, Abbey Gate- way.
Ashampstead Church, Berks., Wall Paintings.	Cadney Church, Lincs.
Ashbury Church, Bucks.	Callow Hill Farm, Staffs.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch Castle, Leicestershire.	Cambridge, Cottages, Emanuel College.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch Church, Leicestershire.	Candleston Castle, Glamorgan- shire.
Banbury, Globe Room, Reindeer Inn.	Canterbury, City Walls and St. Mary's Church.
Beeleigh Abbey, Maldon, Essex.	Cardiff, St. Mellon's Church.
Berkeley, Gloucestershire, An- cient House.	Carnarvon Castle.
Birling Place, Kent, Tithe Barn.	Cartmel Priory Church, Lancs.
Blakeney Church, Norfolk.	Castle Camps Church, Cambs.
Bosham, Sussex, Ancient Cottage, etc.	Great Chalfield Church, Wilts.
Boston, Lincs., The Guild Hall.	Charlton Kings, Glos., Church- yard Cross.
Boughton Place, Lenham, Kent.	Chepstow Church.

Chester Cathedral, Cloisters.
 Chingford Old Church, Essex.
 Chisledon Church, Wilts.
 Christchurch Priory, Hants.
 Clynog Church, Carnarvonshire.
 Colchester, St. Botolph's Priory.
 Compton Church, Surrey.
 Conway Castle.
 Crich Church, Derbyshire.
 Croydon, Whitgift Hospital.
 Didsbury, Manchester, Church-
 yard and Sundial.
 Dishley Church Ruins, nr.
 Loughborough.
 Downton-on-the-Rock Church,
 Salop.
 Draycott Church, Staffs.
 Dunfermline Abbey.
 Durham, Galilee Chapel.
 Easington Church, Oxon.
 Eastbourne, Old Parsonage House.
 Ellesmere Church, Salop.
 Eltham Palace, Kent.
 Elton Church, Hunts.
 Esher, Surrey, Wolsey's Tower.
 Eton College.
 Evesham, Tower House, Bridge
 Street.
 Exeter Cathedral.
 Eynsford Castle, Kent.
 Eynsford Church, Kent.
 Fowlescombe, Ivybridge, Devon.
 Gloucester, College Green Gate-
 way.
 Gorhambury, St. Albans, Herts.
 Granada, Alhambra.
 Groombridge Church, Kent.
 Guildford, Cottages, Farnham
 Road.
 Guildford, Woodlands Farm.
 Guildford, St. Catherine's Chapel.
 Hamsey Old Church, Sussex.
 Hanworth Church, Norfolk.
 Hardham Priory, Sussex, Wall
 Paintings.
 East Harling Church, Norfolk.
 Harlton Church, Cambs.
 Harrold, Beds., Market House.
 Haslemere, Surrey, Ancient
 Cottages.
 Haslingfield Church, Cambs.
 Hastings Castle.
 Hatford Old Church, Berks.
 Heath Chapel, Salop.
 Henley-in-Arden Church, War-
 wickshire.
 Hertford Castle.
 Heston Church, Middlesex.
 Highworth, Wilts., Ancient
 Barn.
 Hinton Charterhouse Abbey,
 Somerset.
 West Horsley Church, Surrey.
 Hougham Church, Lincs.
 Hurley Church, Bucks.
 Huttoft Church, Lincs.
 India, Ancient Monuments.
 Iron Acton, Ancient House.
 Kempey Church, Glos.
 Kentisbury Church, Devon.
 King's Lynn, Norfolk, Ancient
 House.

King's Lynn, Norfolk, Greenland
 Fishery Inn.
 Kingston Church, Cambs.
 Lake House, Salisbury.
 Langley Chapel, Salop.
 Lavenham, Suffolk, Ancient
 House.
 Lavenham, Suffolk, Guildhall.
 Lavenham, Suffolk, Market Cross.
 Laxfield Church, Suffolk.
 Leake Church, Lincs.
 Leicester, The Newarke.
 Leicester, Ragdale Old Hall.
 Leicester, St. Mary's Church.
 North Leigh Church, Oxon.
 Lichfield, Ancient House Cathed-
 ral Close.
 Llandety Church, Brecon.
 Llanelian Church, Anglesey.
 Llanfihangel Essgefieg Church,
 Anglesey.
 Llangellynin Church, Merioneth-
 shire.
 Llangenan Church, Carnarvon-
 shire.
 Llanidan Church, Anglesey.
 Loughton Farm House, near
 Bletchley.
 Lullington Church, Derbyshire.
 Lyme Regis, Fossil Shop and
 Bridge.
 London, Ancient Brewery, Upper
 Thames Street.
 London, Charterhouse.
 London, Chelsea Old Church.
 London, 75, Dean Street, Soho.
 London, St. Ethelburga's Church,
 Bishopsgate.
 London, St. George's Church,
 Hanover Square.
 London, Highgate, Cromwell's
 House.
 London, St. Vedasts' Church.
 London, Westminster Abbey,
 Cloisters.
 London, Westminster Abbey,
 Jerusalem Chamber.
 London, York Water Gate,
 Adelphi.
 Maidstone, Kent, 'Tithe Barn.'
 East Malling Church, Kent.
 West Malling Church, Kent.
 Little Malvern Church.
 Mancetter Church, Warwickshire
 Manchester, The Old Seven Stars
 Inn.
 Marston, Oxon, Cromwell's
 Castle.
 Long Marston Church, Warwick-
 shire.
 Marsworth Church, Bucks.
 Midhurst, Ancient House.
 Milton Church, Northants.
 Mollond Church, Devon.
 Mont St. Michel, Normandy.
 Monreale Cloisters.
 Muchelney, Old Priest's House.
 Mullion Church, Cornwall.
 Mutford Church, Suffolk.
 Newark Castle, Notts.
 Norton Church, Suffolk.
 Norwich, French Church.

Norwich, St. Paul's Church.	Repton Church Crypt, Derbyshire.
Nunney Castle, Somerset.	Richmond Bridge.
Oddington Church, Glos.	Rye, Sussex, Ancient House.
Ogmore Castle, Glamorganshire.	Salisbury, Ancient House.
Old Orchardston Tower, Castle Douglas.	Salthouse Church, Norfolk.
Orkney Monuments.	Sandgate Castle, Kent.
Orston Church, Notts.	Shalfleet Church, Isle-of-Wight.
Overstrand Church, Norfolk.	Shuttington Church, Warwickshire.
Owlpen Manor House, Glos.	Southampton, Bargate.
Oxford, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	Southeast Church, Sussex.
Oxford, Magdalen Tower.	Long Stanton Church, Cambs.
Packington Church, Leicestershire.	Little Steeping Church, Lincs.
Paisley Abbey.	Stevenage Church, Herts.
Penard Castle, Glamorganshire.	Stoke Mandeville Old Church, Bucks.
High Peover Hall, North Chapel.	Stoke-sub-Hamden Church, Somerset.
Perivale, Bridge.	Stydd Preceptory, Derbyshire.
Pershore Abbey, Worcestershire.	Surrey Ancient Monuments.
Peterborough Cathedral, Cloisters.	Sutton Coldfield, 'Old Pie Shop.'
Petersfield, Hants, Castle House.	Swanscombe, Kent, Earthworks.
Petersfield, Hants, Statue of William III.	Swansea Castle.
Pinner Church, Middlesex.	Swell Church, Somerset.
Poole, Dorset, The Old Fish Shambles.	Tal-y-lyn Church, Merionethshire.
Portinscale Bridge.	Tamworth, Guy's Hospital.
Potter Heigham Church, Norfolk.	Tattershall Castle, Lincs.
Prescot, Lancs., Old Town Hall.	Thaxted Church, Essex.
Radcot Bridge, nr. Kelmscott, Berks.	Thompson Church, Norfolk.
Radnage Church, Bucks.	Thurcaston Church, Leicestershire.
Rampisham, Berks., Churchyard Cross.	Toftrees Church, Norfolk.
	Tretire Church, Herefordshire.
	Tutbury Church, Staffs.

Tysoe Church, Warwickshire.
Udimore, Court Lodge Farm.
Ulcombe Church, Kent.
Uxbridge, Old Treaty House.
Walesby Church, Lincs.
Wales, Royal Commission on
Ancient Monuments.
West Walton Church, Norfolk.
Wanborough Church, Surrey.
Warfield Church, Berks.
Warwick, Beauchamp Chapel.
West Wickham Church, Kent.
Wilby Church, Norfolk.
Willington, Beds., Ancient
Pigeon House.
Winchester College.

Wingfield Church, Suffolk.
Wisbech, St. Mary's Church.
Withycombe Church, Somerset.
Long Wittenham Church, Oxon.
Wolverhampton, The Old
Deanery.
Wood Dalling Church, Norfolk.
Woolstone Church, Berks.
High Wycombe, Hospital of St.
John the Baptist.
Yalding Church, Kent.
York, Holy Trinity Church,
Goodramgate.
York, St. Margaret's Church,
Porch.
York, St. Mary's Abbey.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT.

Dr. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1912. Cr.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Balance at 31st December, 1911,		By Payments during the year 1912:	
as last statement ...	91 2 6	Donation to Repair Fund,	
" Donations ...	7 7 0	Harlton Church, Cambs. ...	10 0
" Amounts received for specified		Forwarded to the following	
Buildings ...	11 10 0	Church Repair Funds:	
	18 17 0	West Walton Church, Nor-	
		folk ...	7 0 0
		Stoke St. Milbergh Church,	
		Salop. ...	1 0 0
		Thompson Church, Norfolk	1 0 0
		St. Margaret's Church, York.	1 0 0
		Heath Chapel, Salop. ...	10 0
		Harlton Church, Cambs. ...	10 0
		North Hinksey Church,	
		Berks. ...	10 0
		Cash at London City and Mid-	12 0 0
		land Bank on 31st December,	
		1912 ...	97 19 6
	<u>£109 19 6</u>		<u>£109 19 6</u>

Audited and compared with books and vouchers, and found correct,
WILLIAM SIMMONS.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

Dr.

MORRIS FUND, 1912.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Amount on Deposit at the London City and Midland Bank, as per last statement	70 4 9	By Amount on Deposit at the London City and Midland Bank, at December 31st, 1912 ...	71 16 5
„ Interest ...	1 11 8	...	...
	<u>£71 16 5</u>		<u>£71 16 5</u>

And ited and comparcd with books and vouchers, and found correct,

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

20th June, 1913.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

Dr.

STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance at 31st December, 1911, as per last statement	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
" Receipts during the year 1912:				8	2	3
Annual Subscriptions and Donations	...	...	...
Received for Travelling Ex- penses in visiting Buildings, sale of Reports, etc.	...	...	...	360	12	6
				5	19	6
				366	12	0

£374 14 3

PAYMENTS.

By Payments during the year 1912:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Printing	...	...	...	32	4	0
Office Expenses, including Secretary's Travelling Ex- penses	...	...	...	37	15	9
Members' Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	31	2	3
Half-Quarter's Salary to retir- ing Secretary, to Christmas, 1911	...	...	...	15	0	0
Paid to retiring Secretary for Office Expenses to Christ- mas, 1911, see last statement	...	...	...	21	15	3
Secretary's Salary	...	...	...	120	0	0
Clerk's Salary	...	...	...	91	0	0
Rent of Office	...	...	...	25	0	0
				373	17	3
Cash at London City and Midland Bank at 31st Decem- ber, 1912	...	...	...
				17	0	
				£374	14	3

Audited and compared with books and vouchers, and found correct,
WILLIAM SIMMONS.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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Post Office Orders should be made payable at the General Post Office. Cheques should be crossed "London City and Midland Bank."

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 E. Peter Jones, *Greenbank, Chester*.
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 Count Zorzi, *Venice.* (Hon. Mem.)

If any Member finds his or her name incorrectly given, the Secretary
 will be obliged by the error being pointed out to him.

Obituary.

The Society regrets the loss by death of the following members :—

Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury, F.R.S.

Lady Cave.

Miss Bonham Carter.

James Gairdner, C.B.

Miss Octavia Hill.

J. H. Hipsley.

J. R. Holland.

Alfred Marks.

Reginald Steward.

W. Hale White.

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings

When filled this leaf should be torn from the Report and forwarded to the Secretary, A. R. Powys, 20, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

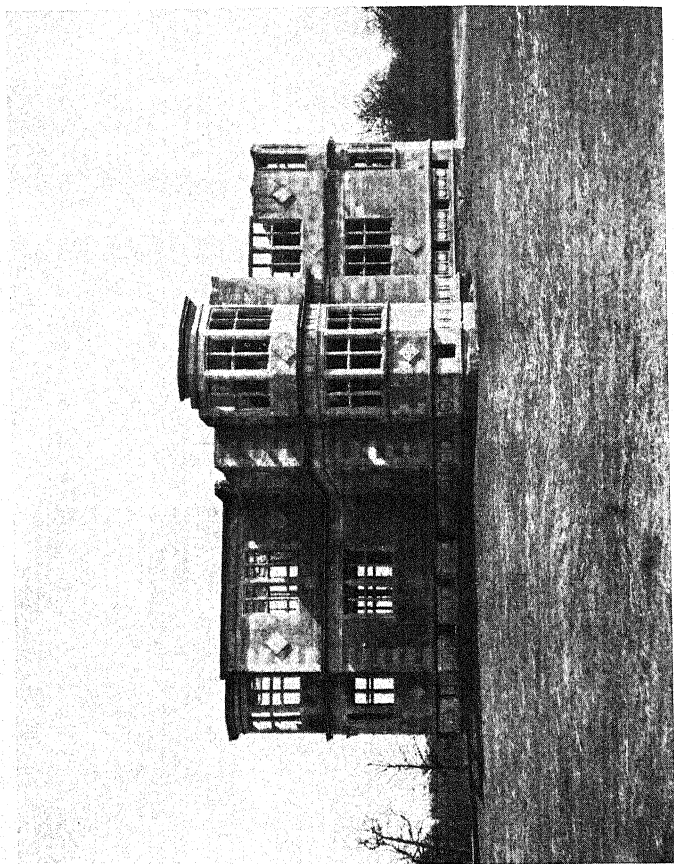
*Names and Addresses of persons who, in my opinion, would be interested to see a copy of the Report of the Society. You may mention my name to those marked.**

Signed.....

NAME (giving Titles, &c.).	ADDRESS.

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LYVEDEN NEW BUILDING

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION
OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS. THIRTY-
SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE ; AND A PAPER READ
BY A. C. BENSON, ESQ., C.V.O., AT THE
GENERAL MEETING ∴ JUNE, 1914

A. R. POWYS, SECRETARY,
20, BUCKINGHAM STREET,
ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C.



SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

Offices—20, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

*Minimum Annual Subscription, Half-a-Guinea; Life
Members, Ten Guineas.*

[THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE
PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS AS SET FORTH UPON ITS
FOUNDATION IN 1877, AND WHICH ARE HERE REPRINTED IN
1914 WITHOUT ALTERATION.]

A SOCIETY coming before the public with such a name as that above written must needs explain how, and why, it proposes to protect those ancient buildings which, to most people doubtless, seem to have so many and such excellent protectors. This, then, is the explanation we offer.

No doubt within the last fifty years a new interest, almost like another sense, has arisen in these ancient monuments of art; and they have become the subject of one of the most interesting of studies, and of an enthusiasm, religious, historical, artistic, which is one of the undoubted gains of our time; yet we think, that if the present treatment of them be continued, our descendants will find them useless for study and chilling to enthusiasm. We think that those last fifty years of knowledge and attention have done more for their destruction than all the foregoing centuries of revolution, violence, and contempt.

For Architecture, long decaying, died out, as a popular art at least, just as the knowledge of mediæval art was born. So that the civilised world of the nineteenth century has no style of its own amidst its wide knowledge of the styles of other centuries. From this lack and this gain arose in men's minds the strange idea of the Restoration of ancient buildings; and a strange and most fatal idea, which by its very name implies that it is possible to strip from a building this, that, and the other part of its history—of its life that is, and then to stay the hand at some arbitrary point, and leave it still historical, living, and even as it once was.

In early times this kind of forgery was impossible, because knowledge failed the builders, or perhaps because instinct held them back. If repairs were needed, if ambition or piety pricked on to change, that change was of necessity wrought in the unmistakable fashion of the time; a church of the eleventh century might be added to or altered in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, or even these seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but every change, whatever history it destroyed, left history in the gap, and was alive with the spirit of the deeds done midst its fashioning. The result of all this was often a building in which the many changes, though harsh and visible enough, were by their very contrast, interesting and instructive and could by no possibility mislead. But those who make the changes wrought in our day under the name of Restoration, while professing to bring back a building to the best time of its history, have no guide but each his own individual whim to point out to them what is admirable and what contemptible; while the very nature of their task compels them to destroy something and to supply the gap by imagining what the earlier builders should or might have done. Moreover in the

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course of this double process of destruction and addition the whole surface of the building is necessarily tampered with ; so that the appearance of antiquity is taken away from such old parts of the fabric as are left, and there is no laying to rest in the spectator the suspicion of what may have been lost ; and in short, a feeble and lifeless forgery is the final result of all the wasted labour.

It is sad to say, that in this manner most of the bigger Minsters, and a vast number of more humble buildings, both in England and on the Continent, have been dealt with by men of talent often, and worthy of better employment, but deaf to the claims of poetry and history in the highest sense of the words.

For what is left we plead before our architects themselves, before the official guardians of buildings, and before the public generally, and we pray them to remember how much is gone of the religion, thought and manners of time past, never by almost universal consent, to be Restored ; and to consider whether it be possible to Restore those buildings, the living spirit of which, it cannot be too often repeated, was an inseparable part of that religion and thought, and those past manners. For our part we assure them fearlessly, that of all the Restorations yet undertaken the worst have meant the reckless stripping a building of some of its most interesting material features ; while the best have their exact analogy in the Restoration of an old picture, where the partly perished work of the ancient craftsman has been made neat and smooth by the tricky hand of some unoriginal and thoughtless hack of to-day. If, for the rest, it be asked us to specify what kind of amount of art, style, or other interest in a building, makes it worth protecting, we answer, Anything which can be looked on as artistic, picturesque,

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historical, antique, or substantial: any work, in short, over which educated artistic people would think it worth while to argue at all.

It is for all these buildings, therefore, of all times and styles, that we plead, and call upon those who have to deal with them, to put Protection in the place of Restoration, to stave off decay by daily care, to prop a perilous wall or mend a leaky roof by such means as are obviously meant for support or covering, and show no pretence of other art, and otherwise to resist all tampering with either the fabric or ornament of the building as it stands; if it has become inconvenient for its present use, to raise another building rather than alter or enlarge the old one;* in fine to treat our ancient buildings as monuments of a bygone art, created by bygone manners, that modern art cannot meddle with without destroying.

Thus, and thus only, shall we escape the reproach of our learning being turned into a snare to us; thus, and thus only, can we protect our ancient buildings, and hand them down instructive and venerable to those that come after us.

* NOTE.—As the Committee finds this point has been frequently misinterpreted, it decides to add the following note; October, 1912: Where the population of a parish has increased and there are no signs of further increase if the Church has not sufficient accommodation, it must, obviously, be enlarged. On the other hand, where there is a steady increase of population, it is a thoroughly wasteful and objectionable policy to enlarge the Church. Many a Church has been enlarged out of all recognition and still been found inadequate, and a new one has had to be built as well.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF
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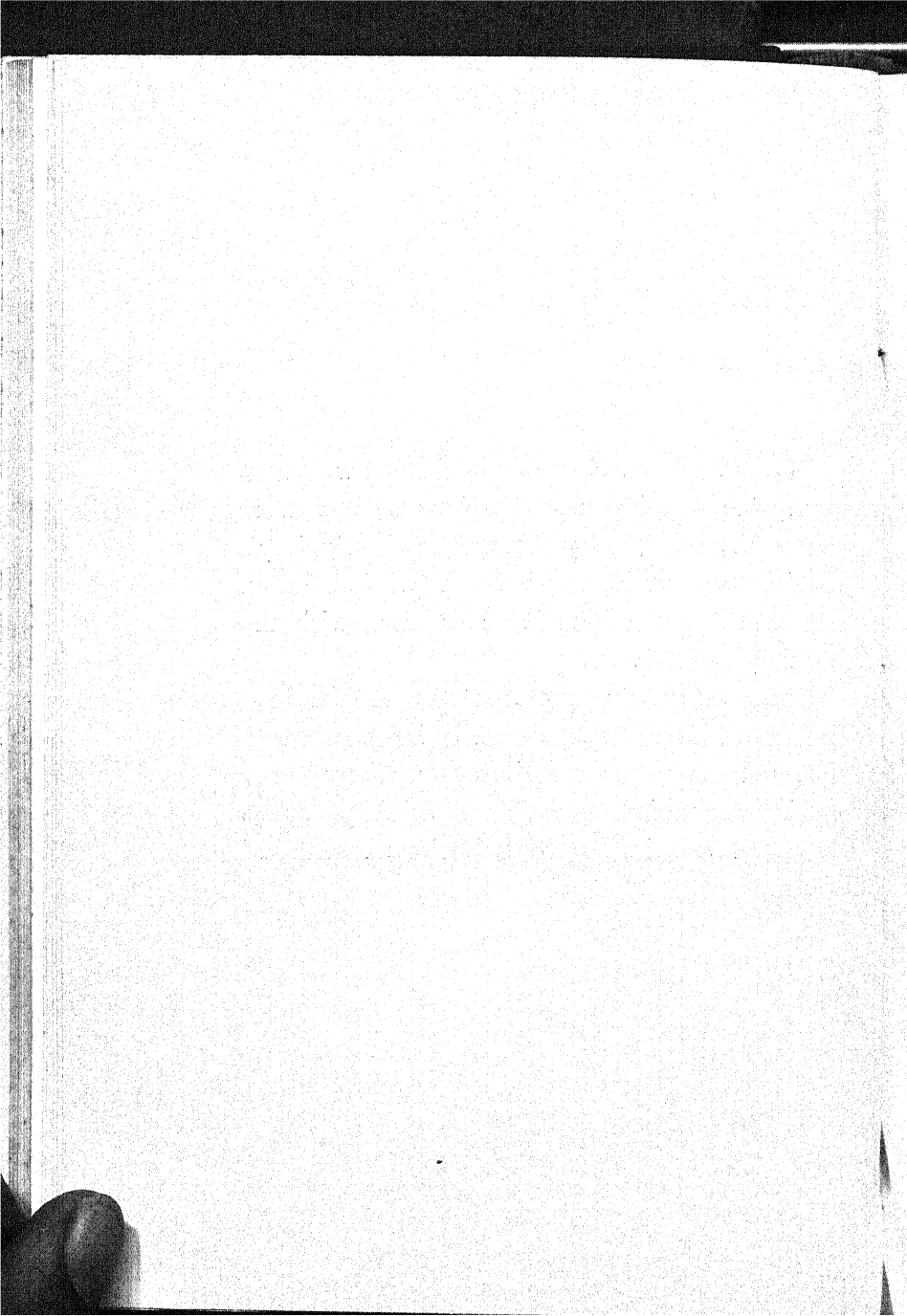
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A. R. POWYS, 20, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

THOSE of the Society's members who contemplate making contributions to any work of repair, will greatly strengthen the Society's position by making their gifts conditional upon the work being done in accordance with the Society's views.

Information on any case can be obtained from the Secretary, who will be pleased to forward any contributions members may desire to make through the Society, or to have information of contributions forwarded direct.



INTRODUCTION.

THE Committee thinks it necessary first of all to inform the members of the Society of its serious financial position. It is estimated that at the end of the present year there will be a deficit of nearly £100. To meet this a special effort must be made.

The Committee believes that there is a large number of persons who agree with the principles of the Society but are not assisting either because they do not realise that its work cannot be carried on without considerable expense, or because they have never been approached with a view to their becoming subscribing members. The Committee would urge upon members to do all they can to increase their numbers so that a sufficient income may be obtained to meet the necessary annual expenditure.

Another recommendation which the Committee would make is that before responding to any public appeal for funds towards the repair or restoration of any old building members should refer the case to the Committee, and further that they should report to the Committee without delay any scheme that may come under their notice for carrying out such work whether public or private. The Society aims not only at preventing the destruction, injury or so-called restoration of ancient buildings, but also at disseminating information as the result of its long experience on the most

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sympathetic as well as economical methods of preservation and repair.

In connection with the aim and work of the Society the past year has been a memorable one. The Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act is welcomed by the Committee as of great value for the cause which the Society has at heart. It is glad that churches in use are not included in the Act, believing as it does that these can best be preserved through the energetic use of the existing machinery in the Church. It was with this in view that it requested the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to receive the deputation composed of the following persons :

His Highness Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, M.V.O.,
F.S.A.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, F.S.A.

The Right Hon. Earl Ferrers, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary.

The Right Hon. Earl Curzon of Kedleston, G.C.S.I., etc.

Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., F.S.A.

Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B.

Sir Edward W. Brabrook, C.B., F.S.A.

The Rev. the Master of the Charterhouse.

Professor W. R. Lethaby, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Richardson Evans.

Mr. Philip Norman, LL.D., F.S.A.

Mr. Giles T. Pilcher.

Mr. Charles Spooner, F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. F. W. Troup, F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Thackeray Turner, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Emery Walker, F.S.A.

Mr. Fred. A. White.

and The Secretary.

This deputation was received by the Archbishops at

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Lambeth Palace on July 16th, when at the request of the Committee The Right Honble. SIR WILLIAM ANSON was also present.

The deputation was introduced by LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, who hoped that the Archbishops would believe that the Society recognises that the first consideration with the authorities of the Church must be the practical uses for which the churches of the country exist, and that the architectural, archæological and antiquarian interest attaching to the fabrics must be subservient thereto.

The Society entertained no doubt, however, that this precedence being established, their Graces would be in full accord with the opinion of the deputation that the effects of dealing with the repair, the alteration and the enlargement of sacred edifices with a zeal not according to knowledge were very often deplorable, and not seldom disastrous; and that a strong case exists for regulating the action of the custodians of such buildings.

The Archbishop had been furnished with papers setting forth instances from the Society's experience both of the evils requiring to be checked and of the advantage that has frequently come from the friendly intervention of the Society and its advocacy of the great principle of preservation as opposed to that of destruction and re-construction, miscalled restoration.

LORD CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES disclaimed on behalf of the Society as outside its province, the desire to set forth in any detail a scheme for remedying the evils complained of; but he called attention to the importance of insisting that where the law requires the obtaining of a faculty before a given work is undertaken, no evasion of that requirement should be tolerated. He urged that the Chan-

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cellor of a diocese with whom it lies to grant or to withhold a faculty should be fully advised both as to the necessity and the nature of each projected work, and should take care that, if authorised, its limits be defined and adhered to.

He suggested for their Graces' consideration the constituting some advisory board, composed of persons specially fitted to guide and influence those responsible for the fabrics of cathedrals and churches.

He also emphasised the fact that considerable economy would be effected if cautious repair were substituted for drastic forms of so-called restoration.

LORD FERRERS said that he thought that wherever possible proposals of repair or alteration should in the first instance be submitted to an advisory board of men of taste and knowledge, as after a scheme has once taken concrete form at the hands of a single architect, such advice—if sought—is apt to take the form of criticism rather than of friendly suggestion, which is really more effective.

Replies were made by both the Archbishops, who clearly showed that in them the deputation had no unwilling listeners; that indeed steps had been already taken by them in the direction indicated by the speakers.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY recalled that the faults and shortcomings of the past had been more the work of experts of the last century than of the clerical and lay custodians of the fabrics.

He stated that the Archbishops were in full accord with the deputation in desiring to check destructive methods, and that they would co-operate in upholding a wise conservative treatment provided that the primary objects for which churches exist be in no way hindered. They looked forward to good results from the enquiries they were insti-

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tuting as a first step towards further action, and they welcomed this opportunity of hearing at first hand the Society's views, an expression which the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK explained when he spoke by adding his hope that occasions of conference, with experts such as the Society represented by the deputation, would recur.

Before withdrawing the deputation thanked the Archbishops for their courteous reception.

The Committee regards this event as the most important of the past year and believes that nothing but good can come of the efforts being made to protect ancient churches from harm.

The Committee wrote to Monsieur Rodin saying that, from his lately published book, they believed him to be in sympathy with the Society's aims; and that they would welcome anything he might be willing to write for inclusion in the Annual Report. In reply, the following forcible letter supporting the Society was received:

*Monsieur le Secrétaire, The Society for the Protection
of Ancient Buildings.*

MONSIEUR,

En vous envoyant l'expression de ma toute grande sympathie pour le but que poursuit votre Société; voici, puisque vous me les demandez, quelques pensées à ce sujet:

"Je propose que tout ce qui n'a pas été restauré, églises, châteaux, fontaines . . . soit l'objet d'un pèlerinage. Où est la foule qui devrait être à genoux ici? Où sont les Pèlerins du Beau? . . . Personne! . . . Ce monument est seul, isolé, sans admiration. Quelle époque traverse-t-il? Il parle . . . Pour qui?"

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"Quel dommage que les fils osent défaire les œuvres de leurs pères : mais c'est la vie des vivants. Quel abus de la force de vivre !

"L'architecture du Moyen-Age est au point sans effort. Telle la beauté de la femme, cette beauté sans contractions. La courtes'avance retombe, rejoint son point d'arrivée, sans heurt. . . . On ignorait combien le gothique menait à la grace, combien il en recéle. La Renaissance, son fruit tardif, en est sortie tout naturellement."

M. RODIN.

le 1^{re} Mai, 1914.

*To the Secretary of the Society for the Protection of
Ancient Buildings.*

SIR,

In conveying to you my very great sympathy with the aims of your Society, I add, since you ask me, a few reflections on those aims:

"I suggest there should be a pilgrimage to the Unrestored — churches, mansions, fountains. Where are the crowds that should be worshipping there? Where are the pilgrims to the shrine of Beauty? . . . There is none . . . That monument is deserted, solitary, unhonoured. What period does it date from? It has a message . . . For whom?

"Alas that the sons should dare to undo the work of their fathers! But that is their life-work to-day. What misspent vitality!

"Mediaeval architecture is perfect, with no straining after perfection. Like the beauty of a woman's form, free and unconstrained, the curve springs lightly upwards and falls again, reaching its termination easily and naturally. . . .

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Men did not know the exquisite grace which the Gothic style was to bring, they did not know the grace that lay hidden in it. The Renaissance, its late fruit, was its natural development."

M. RODIN.

1st May, 1914.

The Committee would be glad to receive any back numbers of the Annual Report for which members have no further use.

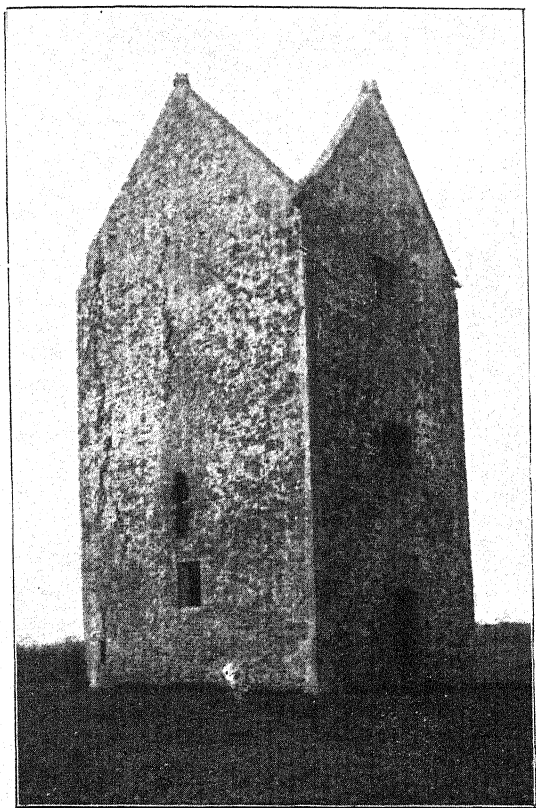
At the end of this issue will be found a perforated leaf which is inserted for the convenience of members who wish the Secretary to send a copy of this report to any of their friends.

NOTES ON CASES.

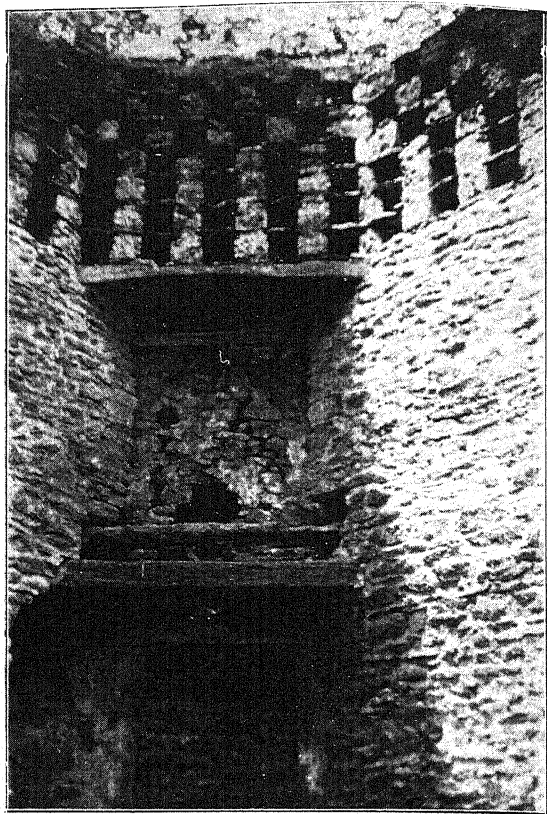
The following notes on a few selected cases give general indication of the work done since the issue of the last Annual Report. Should any member wish for further particulars of any of the cases described or mentioned in the Report, the Secretary will gladly supply them.

Bruton, Somerset. The Dove Cote.

The Committee is glad to report that if sufficient funds can be raised to put into proper repair this interesting building, which is so well-known a landmark in the district, the present owner, Sir Henry Hoare, will generously give it to the National Trust. On the opposite page will be found an illustration of the building, from which it will be seen that it is well worthy of the effort being made to save it. The present condition of the building is such that it is in danger of falling. Sir Henry Hoare's offer is open only until September, so that subscriptions for its repair, which will cost rather less than £200, are urgently needed. The National Trust will not take over the building unless it is first repaired in accordance with the wishes of the Society, hence the necessity of appealing for subscriptions from the public, which may be sent to Mr. R. Hughes, Bruton, Somerset.



DOVECOT, BRUTON, SOMERSET



DOVECOT, BRUTON, SHOWING THE PIGEON HOLES

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Callow Hill Farmhouse, Staffs.

The work of repair at this interesting brick and half-timber building (described in last year's report) has now been accomplished. The cement coating has been removed, the faulty timbers have been made good, the panels refilled with cement concrete covered with lime and sand, and the defective guttering replaced.

This case may be cited as an example of one of the ways in which the Society can be useful. A correspondent wrote drawing the attention of the Committee to the dilapidated condition of the house and spoke of a rumour that it was to be pulled down. The Committee approached the owner offering to make a report on the building which offer was accepted with the above satisfactory result.

Clun Church, Salop.

An Architect, a member of the Committee, has sent the following report of works of repair with which he has been entrusted.

This church has a twelfth century nave, with a thirteenth century aisle on the north. Both the tower and the chancel appear to have been built in the eleventh century; the south aisle was an addition of late date. The chancel and south aisle were taken down when the church was restored by Street. A fire in the time of King Charles II. destroyed part of the roofs, but the interesting fourteenth century roof of the north aisle and the unique baldachino were spared. The same fire destroyed the upper part of the tower, which was then rebuilt with an immense buttress on the

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north of which only the stump remains. The present bells and bell-cage and the roof of the Herefordshire type, date from this time. The sturdy tower thus renewed was left alone at the restoration of the church, but its condition has forbidden the ringing of the bells and it is now undergoing repair. Built of natural-bedded stones in thin courses and with a poor quality of mortar settlements must have occurred at an early date, cracking the angles and crushing the newelled staircase, which was thereafter walled up and has only now been revealed. Weak foundations may have contributed to this result and the fire may have increased the cracks. But of recent years a further trouble has been added. The belfry floor was constructed of green timber, and carrying not only the bells but the weight of the upper roof as well, the beams have sagged in consequence. Several of the ends also have rotted off in the walls. The means taken to remedy the evil were injudicious and have put an additional stress on the walls.

The work now in progress is the renewal of the core of the walls with cement concrete, and the bonding of the angles, the operation being carried on from the inside so that the external face is left untouched. The decayed beam ends are to be carried on oak corbels while two new cross beams of English oak will support those which are sagging in the middle. The bell-cage is to be repaired by an experienced firm of bell hangers and the roof above made weathertight.

Clynnog Church, near Canarvon.

The work of repair to St. Bruno's Chapel, mentioned in the last report, has now been completed, and in the course of operations a notable discovery has been made. Buried

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under the floor are the foundations of a miniature building which can hardly be other than the saint's original oratory, dating back to the beginning of the seventh century. When the new flagged floor was relaid the line of the old foundations below was marked by black flag-stones so that the plan is visible at a glance. The modern deal roof has been replaced with oak, but funds unfortunately were not sufficient to provide for a new lead covering and consequently the slates were renewed. The other work recommended has been carried out and this year it is hoped to undertake the no less urgent repairs to the main church.

Charney Manor House, Berks.

A full description of this interesting building was given in the Society's Report for 1907.

The Committee is glad to state that the much needed works of repair to the thirteenth century wing of the house, which contains the Solar and the Chapel, are being carried out at the request of the owner by an Architect who has the confidence of the Committee. The whole of the rest of the old house was rebuilt during the course of the last century and occupied as a farm house. The old wing has fortunately escaped restoration and although it has been in a neglected state for some years past the greater part of the original roof and floor timbers still exists.

The work of repair necessitated the strengthening of the old stone walls, which besides being loose and disintegrated were badly cracked in places.

The outside of the walls has been repointed with lime mortar, and where the ground is higher than the floor they

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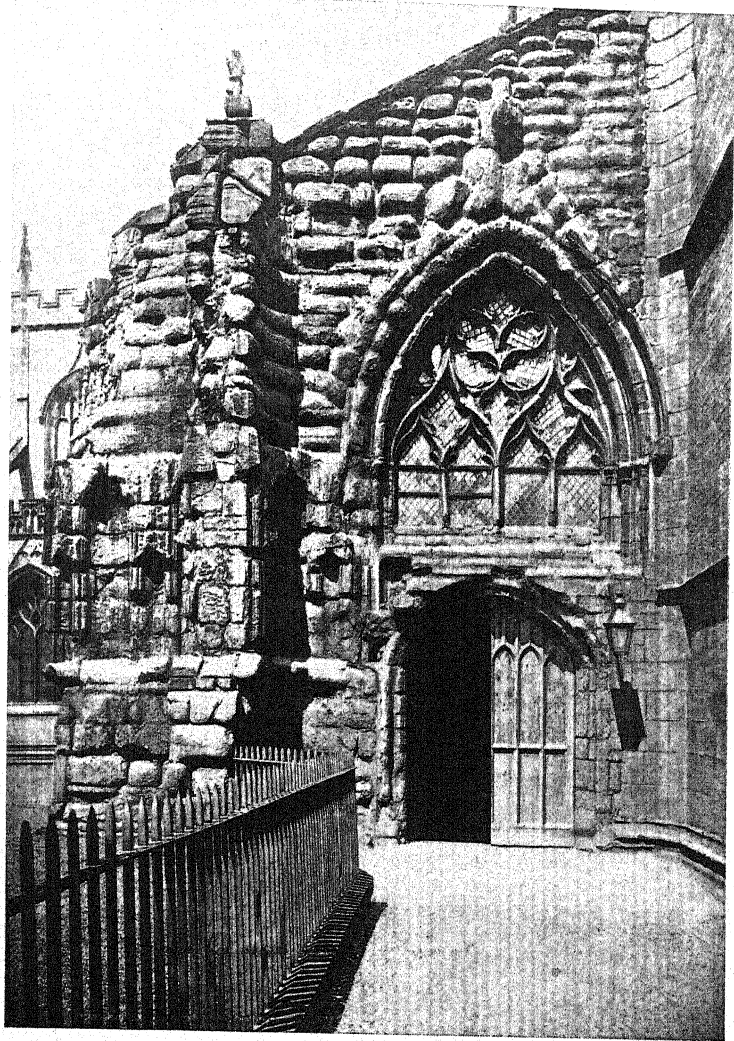
have been protected from damp with asphalte and a trench filled with dry rubble. The timbers of floor and roof have been carefully repaired and strengthened and the latter recovered with stonessfield slates and ceiled with plaster between the rafters.

The windows have been repaired and will be glazed with crown glass in leaded lights. It has been necessary to obtain additional light for the main room on the ground floor, and for the solar above, by inserting new windows in the west wall.

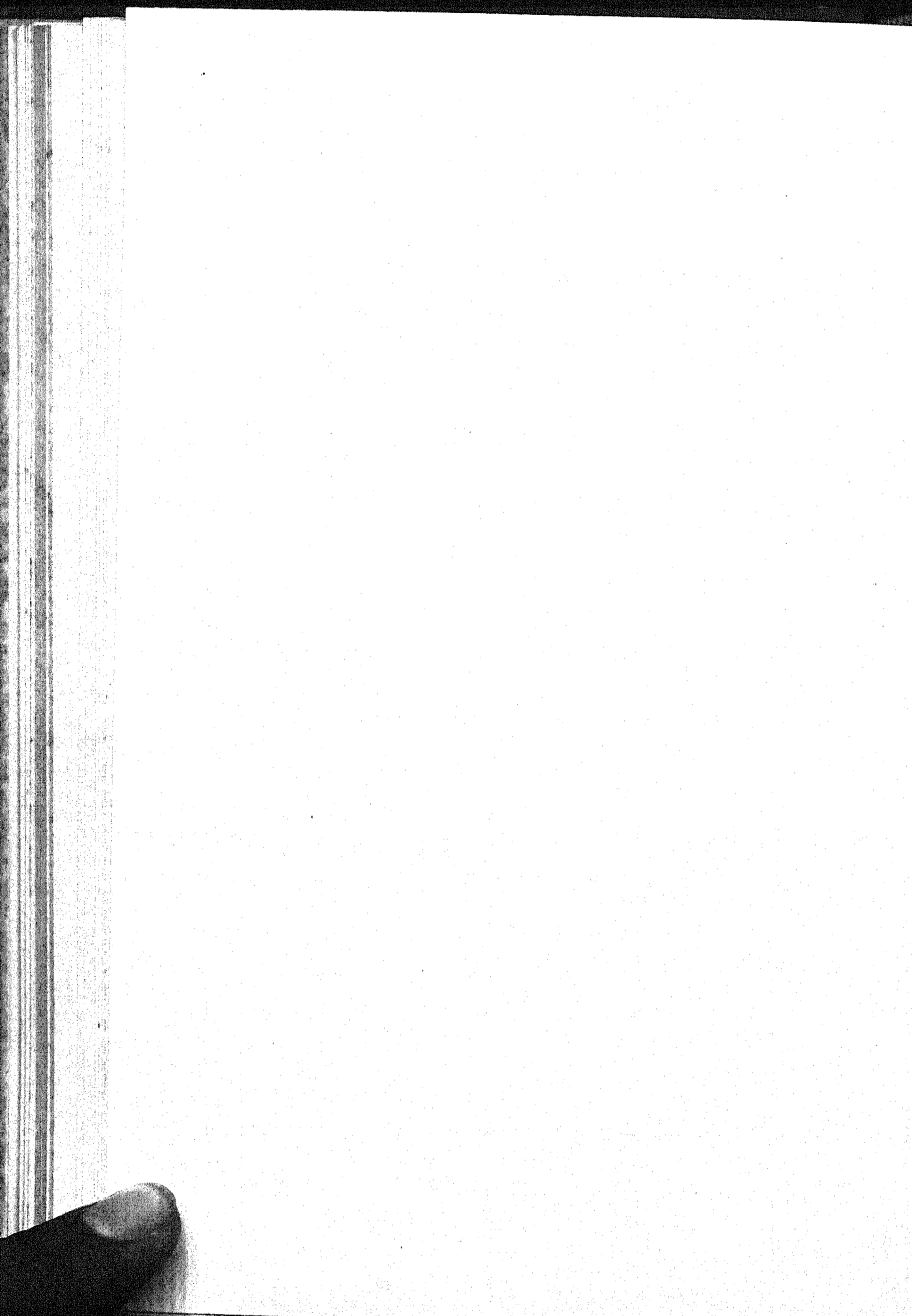
The modern portion of the house is being altered and rearranged, in conjunction with the old, with a view to the house being let. The fine old barns will be utilised as stables and outbuildings, and a lawn formed on the site of the yard, which they surround.

Restoration at Chester Cathedral.

An authoritative report with photographs herewith reproduced has been received by the Committee, from which it has learned that restoration of the type against which it strongly protests has been done at this Cathedral. It may be desirable for the benefit of readers who are not members, to point out that the Society does not object to repair and that this from the first photograph is apparently necessary. It is to wholesale renewal of mediæval work, both carved, moulded or plain that it so strongly objects. Such work would involve the destruction of the whole of the original facing and the proposal shows a complete disregard of the increasing scarcity of genuine ancient building.



CHESTER CATHEDRAL 'OLD PORCH' BEFORE 'RESTORATION'. THE REPAIR
COULD HAVE BEEN EFFECTED BY FILLING UP THE DECAYED JOINTS ETC.



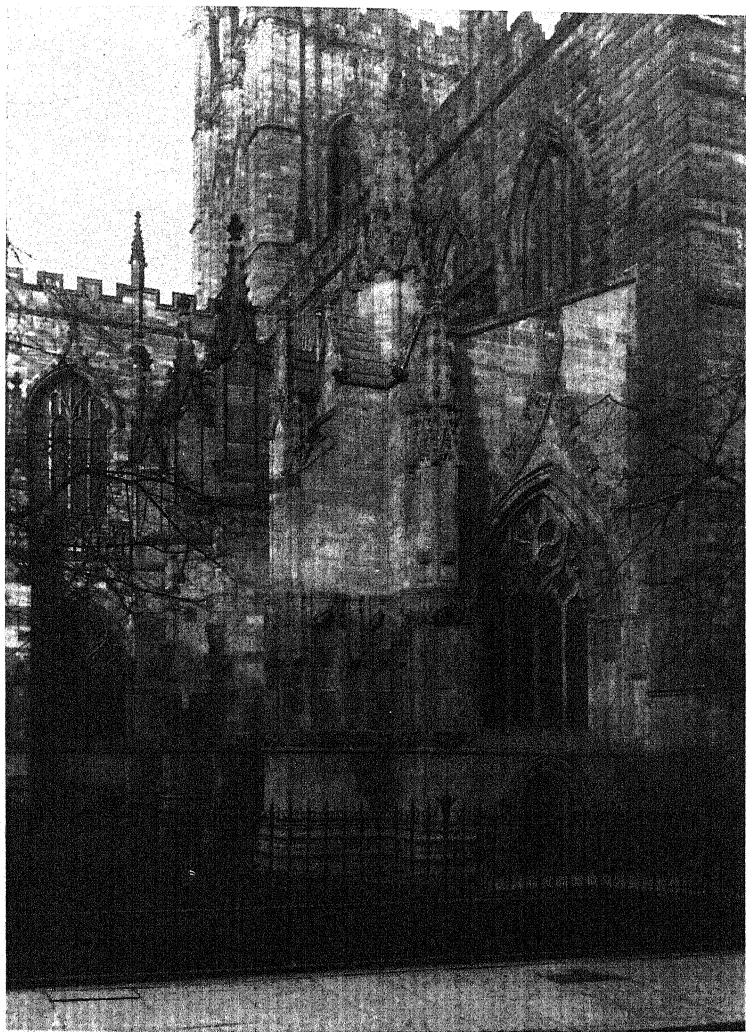


Photo: by Robert Morris

CHESTER CATHEDRAL 'OLD PORCH'
AFTER 'RESTORATION' AMOUNTING TO COMPLETE RENEWAL

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Christ Church Priory.

In last year's annual report notice was given that money had been left for the repair of the Lady Chapel at Christchurch and some anxiety was expressed for the beautiful work in the church.

Since that date the newspapers have contained discussions as to how the money should be spent. The official proposal to approve of which a vestry meeting was called on December 19th, last, is best stated by reprinting the agenda of that meeting.

"To approve of an application for a Faculty for the following purposes : (1) to insert stained glass windows in the Lady Chapel, according to designs prepared by Mr. Christopher W. Whall, with such modifications as he may advise ; (2) for the above purpose to remove the glass now in the said window, and also the brick filling in the half windows on the north and south sides of the chapel ; (3) to repair the reredos, and reinstate the altar slab and the stone of the altar platform in their original position ; (4) to erect an oak screen across the entrance to the Lady Chapel in the position of the screen which originally stood there, such screen to be similar in style to the ancient screen at the entrance of the Lady Chapel of Winchester Cathedral ; (5) to remove the present heating apparatus, and to provide an improved system of heating by electricity or otherwise ; (6) to repair the cenotaph and canopy on the south side of the Lady Chapel ; (7) to confirm the placing of stained glass in the window in the north choir aisle, placed by the Misses Holloway, and in a window in the south choir aisle, placed by the trustees of the Shute bequest ; (8) to do all works incidental to the aforesaid purposes."

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The Committee would take this opportunity of expressing its opinion on some of these proposals—

1. The insertion of stained glass would disturb the quiet beauty and sense of age now present in the chapel. The Committee appreciates Mr. Whall's glass as being amongst the best of the time but it does not think the chapel would gain by its introduction within, while from without the brilliancy and sparkle reflected by clear lights will be lost and in its place some hideous wire or other protections may appear.

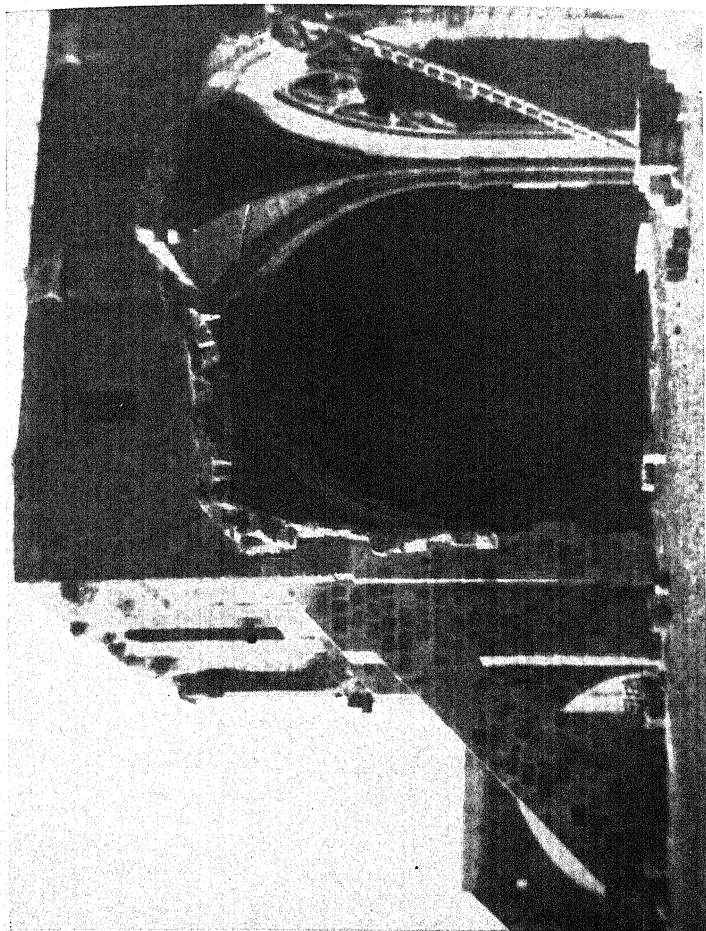
3. The reredos is in no need of repair, all that remains of it is in perfect condition. The society is opposed to an attempt at restoration of the parts which have been destroyed, as contrary to its principles.

4. If a screen is desired by the parish for purposes of Church service it should be built for that purpose only, of the best materials in an unobtrusive manner and should on no account be a reproduction of any screen of a past period.

6. Very little repair is necessary for the 'West Tomb' called in the agenda a cenotaph. A report on it has been made for a member of the West family by the Committee. And it is hoped that it will be adopted and the work done.

8. The Committee considers this the most dangerous of all the items as it is so little defined and if passed might be quoted as excuse for work quite other than is mentioned in the agenda.

By way of general criticism the Committee would add that if it is the wish of the parish that the Lady Chapel be refitted for use for divine service it sees no reason why this should not be done without interfering with its ancient beauty and association.



REPAIRS TO THE GREAT REFECTORY, BELLA PAISE, CYPRUS

REPORT, 1914

The Committee was glad to learn that by a vote of 206 against 79 the whole question was postponed until October. The matter is one of the most serious that have come up during recent years and it is of importance for the members of this Society to do their best if occasion offers to support the above views.

Ancient Monuments in Cyprus.

It is with pleasure that the Committee reports the receipt of the Annual Account of the excellent work done by the Curator of Ancient Monuments in Cyprus during the year ending March, 1913. It regrets that there is not space to give a full account of this but the photograph of the successful repairs to the Great Refectory of Bella Paise, Cyprus, is reproduced as being one of the most interesting pieces of work. The Committee would recommend those interested to write to Mr. George Jeffery, F.S.A., Curator of Ancient Monuments, Nicosia.

Butter Walk, Dartmouth.

It is good to learn that the Town Council of Dartmouth has taken steps to prevent the tenant of one of the panelled houses of the Butter Walk from selling the panelling. Such action on the part of a town authority is much to be commended.

Crediton Church Tower and Bells. Devon.

Reference is made to this church in the annual report for 1887, relating to a scheme of restoration then to be carried out.

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Since that date until this year the Society has not had this case before it. During this year the Society was consulted about the rehanging of the bells. In consequence an architect visited and reported on the bells and tower, with the result that his suggestions have been adopted and the work done.

The Committee regards this case as satisfactory, as by its means the old oak bell frame has been retained. The Society has studied the question of bell-hanging for many years from two points of view. (1) with the hope of finding means to retain old oak cages, many of which are beautiful pieces of carpentry (2) with a view to the effect of ringing bells on the Tower they occupy. It has not found any evidence to cause it to change the opinions expressed in the annual report of 1907, though some modification in the details of construction have its entire approval.

Ellesmere Church, Salop.

After careful observation it was found that the active movement of the tower (described in last year's report) was confined to the N.E. pier. Examination proved that the foundation was composed of rough stones without proper mortar, while extensive excavations connected with an old heating system were discovered close beside, and extending two feet below the bottom. A concrete abutment was formed across on the line of the arch and the lower part of the basement filled up. The pier was then underpinned in cement concrete and the core of the upper portion renewed in the same materials, the external fissure being bonded with tiles.

The next pier in the chancel, which was sharing in the

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same movement, was similarly underpinned. The N.E. buttress of St. John's Chapel, which had been demolished as before described, was rebuilt with the old material. The Roman cement facing was removed from the walls of this chapel which were then treated with the 'Siasic' process, the window tracery being repaired with tiles. The lead of the roof was recast and relaid and several of the oak timbers repaired.

There is now in the vicarage garden an interesting fifteenth century Virgin and Child which must have been removed from the west door by Sir Gilbert Scott when he demolished the nave; and the churchyard contains in perfectly sound condition the fourteenth century window removed by Sir John Pearson from the end of the chancel. It is to be hoped both may return to the church, the window to its old site and the Virgin to some suitably protected position.

It will be remembered that the advice of the Society was asked for by the Vicar.

Elmswell Church, Suffolk.

In the report of 1911 a description was given of the works carried out to the chancel and the south aisle. During the past year the necessary repair and repointing to the fabric of the tower has been accomplished, and the Rector hopes that before long it will be possible to get the bells put in thorough ringing order.

Ferry Hinksey Church, Berks.

The work of repair to this interesting church has recently been undertaken by an Architect in consultation with the Committee.

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The defective walls of the nave and chancel were repaired and repointed. A channel of thin stones on edge with concrete bed was formed against the church for removal of roof and surface water. This is an important feature too often omitted.

The timbers of the nave roof were repaired and no piece of the old which was sound, however short, was discarded. The roof presents an unusual feature in that its eastern bay is not of so steep a pitch as the rest, though apparently of the original construction; it is also without principals and purlins.

The covering of Stonesfield slates was relaid on rent oak laths.

The chancel roof which is of elm needed little repair except in the case of the purlins which were found to be of deal and were renewed in English oak.

The leaded glazing of the windows was repaired when also means of ventilation was provided. New doors of English oak, in the place of others of deal, were hung in the entrance doorway and in that between nave and tower.

The red and blue tiles with which the church had been paved were removed and hand-made tiles of good colour and texture were substituted. The Committee thinks that the quality of the flooring materially helps to make or mar the appearance of an old building.

Hawkshead Church, Ambleside.

In case the members of the Society did not notice a sign of the increasing care shown at the present time by some of the authorities of the Church for their old buildings, the Committee wishes to draw attention to the following reprint of a

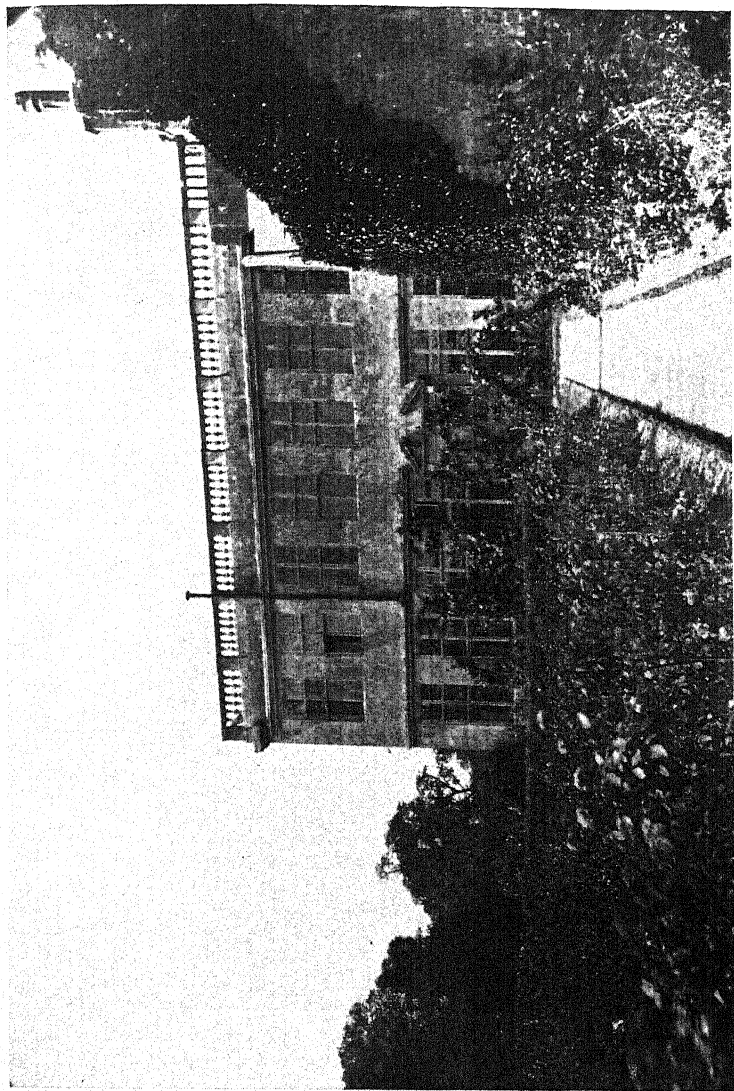


Photo: by W. Penney

KINGSTON RUSSELL HOUSE, DORSET

REPORT, 1914

cutting from the *Daily Chronicle*, November, 1913.

"M.P. MEMORIAL AND ANCIENT CHURCH.

"On the ground that it meant grievous interference with the architecture of an ancient church, Chancellor Prescott, at the Carlisle Consistory Court, yesterday refused to grant a faculty to enlarge the chapel in Hawkshead Parish Church, Lancs., to make room for a recumbent effigy, costing £1,500, in memory of the late Colonel Sandys, M.P."

Kingston Russell, Bridport, Dorset.

The attention of the Committee was called to the fact that alterations were about to be made to this house. It was at once decided to write to the owner, George J. Gribble, Esq., and ask his permission for a member of the Society to visit. This was generously given. Eventually the Society communicated with the Architect in charge, who was kind enough to attend a meeting of the Committee and explain his scheme for alterations. There is no doubt that to make the house habitable certain alterations are necessary, and it is the belief of the Society that these will not reduce the interest of the old parts of the house if they are carried out in the manner described by the Architect.

King's Newnham Church Tower.

At the request of the Earl of Dalkeith this building was visited and a report dealing with the necessary repair furnished. The work has been carried out under the supervision of an Architect in consultation with the Society on the lines of its report.

The tower and the lower portion of the north wall of the nave and chancel are all that remain of the church.

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The work consisted of the underpinning of the south wall of the tower, and the bonding together of the walls where cracked owing to settlement.

Lavenham Guildhall.

With the very best intentions and at considerable cost, this, the most beautiful piece of civil timber architecture in Suffolk, has been despoiled of very much of its charm. The Committee tried every means in its power to persuade the owner and his Architects to see what harm would befall the building if their proposals were carried out, but with no effect. The accompanying illustrations reproduced by the kindness of *Country Life* show in some sort the sad result.

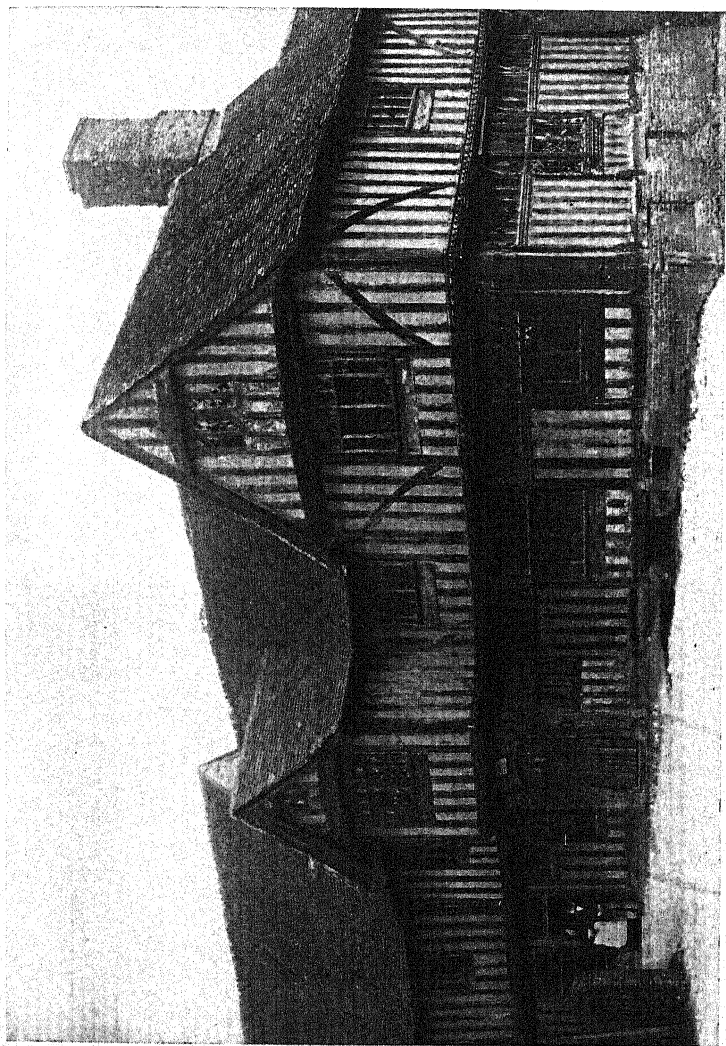
Lavenham Market Cross.

During the past year the Parish Council of Lavenham approached the Committee with a request for help in repairing the Market Cross of that town. In response to this appeal a report was sent which has now been satisfactorily followed.

The Cross appears to belong to the early sixteenth century; a ball terminal was placed on it in the eighteenth century.

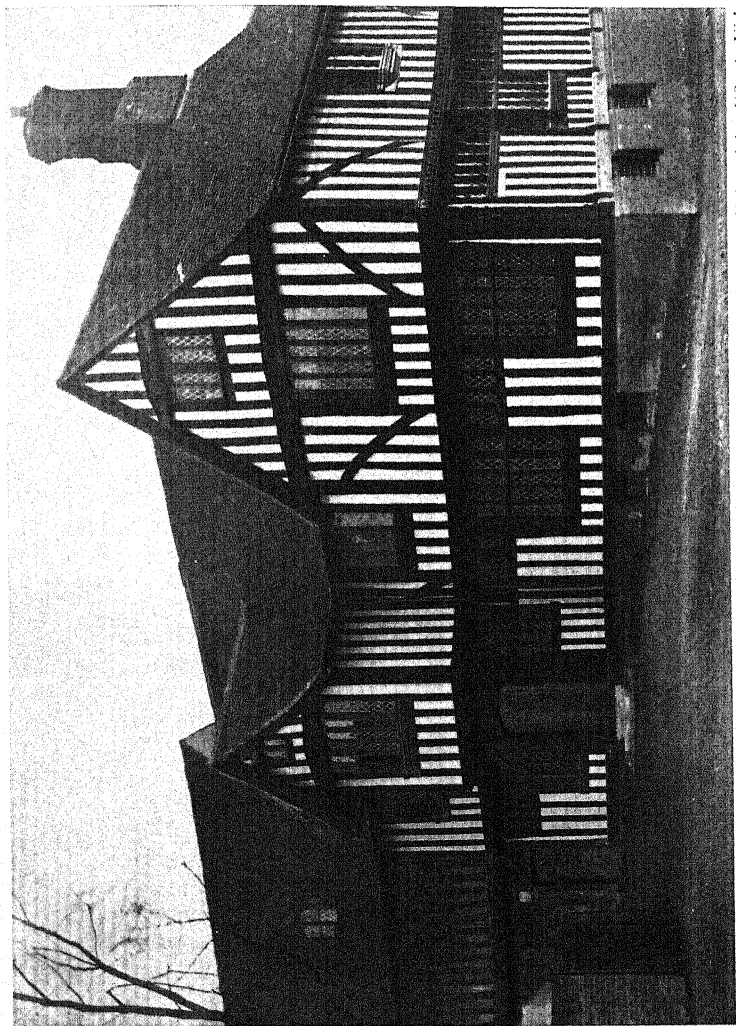
The action taken by its Council in this case is a sign that Lavenham values the works of art which have been saved to it from the past.

As much of the interest of country towns is derived from the lesser of the old remains, it is a pleasure to the Committee to help in such cases.



By kind permission of 'Country Life'

THE GUILDHALL, LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK. BEFORE RESTORATION



By kind permission of 'Country Life'

THE GUILDHALL, LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK. AFTER RESTORATION

Lyveden New Building.

The Committee asks the members of this Society to support the effort being made by the National Trust to raise money to buy this interesting unfinished building. It was begun by Sir Thomas Tresham towards the end of Elizabeth's reign. On the Frontispiece an illustration of this house will be found.

St. Giles', Cripplegate, London.

The Society has learned that repairs which include some refacing are being done to the tower of this church. It reports with regret that stone work has been taken out and entirely renewed which might have been repaired in position. The masonry of the tower had the appearance of mediæval work, which is so rare in the city, some had been pointed comparatively recently and may have been previously repaired.

London Old Houses—

Nos. 55, 56 Gt. Queen St.

The Committee learned towards the end of 1913 that these houses of the early seventeenth century were threatened with destruction in order to make way for an extension of Freemasons' Hall.

The first step taken on hearing this news was the writing of a letter to the *Daily Mail* to which paper the thanks of the Society are due, as the letter was immediately followed by notices in other papers.

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After some correspondence with the Freemasons, the owners of the houses, it was decided that a formal letter should be sent to the Grand Secretary of that body pleading for the retention of the houses. In this the Committee was fortunate in being able to obtain the co-operation of certain notable men and public bodies whose opinions would be likely to receive consideration of the owners.

A copy of this letter follows:—

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS,
20, BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C.

17th February, 1914.

*Sir Edward Letchworth, Grand Secretary,
Freemason's Hall, Great Queen Street, E.C.*

NOS. 55 AND 56, GREAT QUEEN STREET, E.C.

DEAR SIR,

Our attention has been drawn to the proposal to pull down these houses, in order to extend the Freemason's Hall on this site.

We are sending you this letter, trusting you will understand it is not written with any wish to interfere with your rights as the owners, yet we can hardly let the matter pass without informing you how seriously we regard the case, and this for the following reasons:

In our opinion and that of the majority of Architects, these houses are exceptionally fine examples of the street architecture of the middle of the seventeenth century. To-day, as you no doubt know, London architecture of this period is becoming scarce, and we think that the destruction of these fronts may rightly be held to be wasteful of the art of this period.

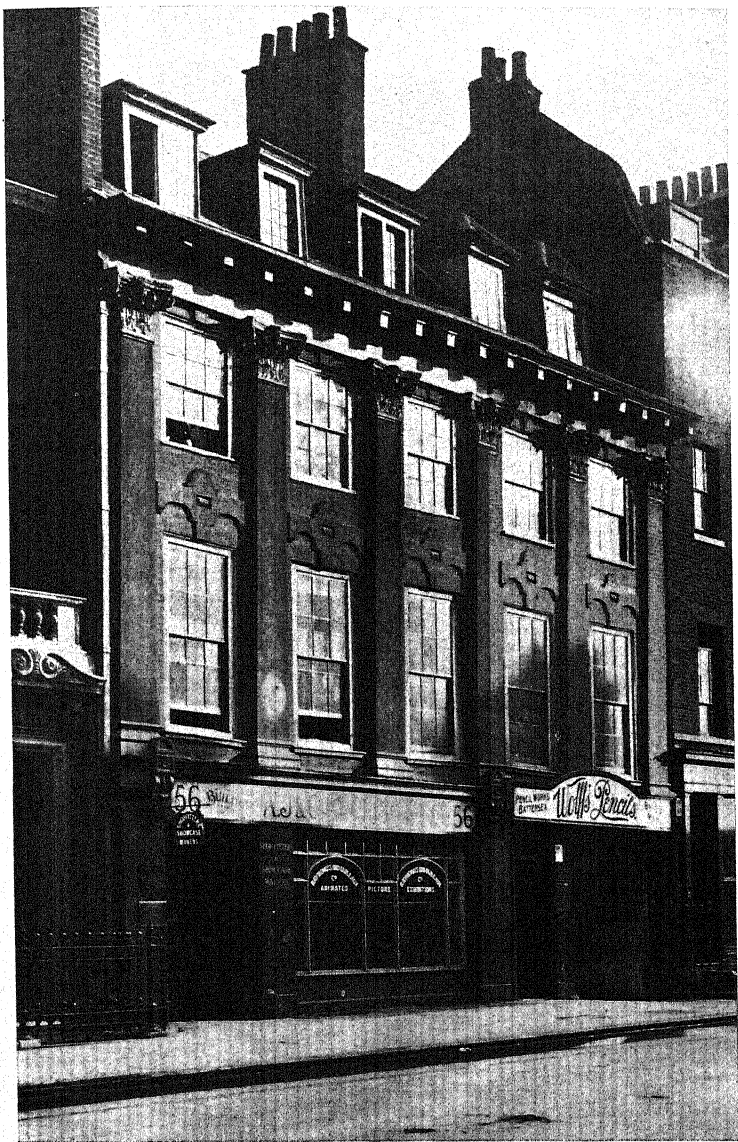
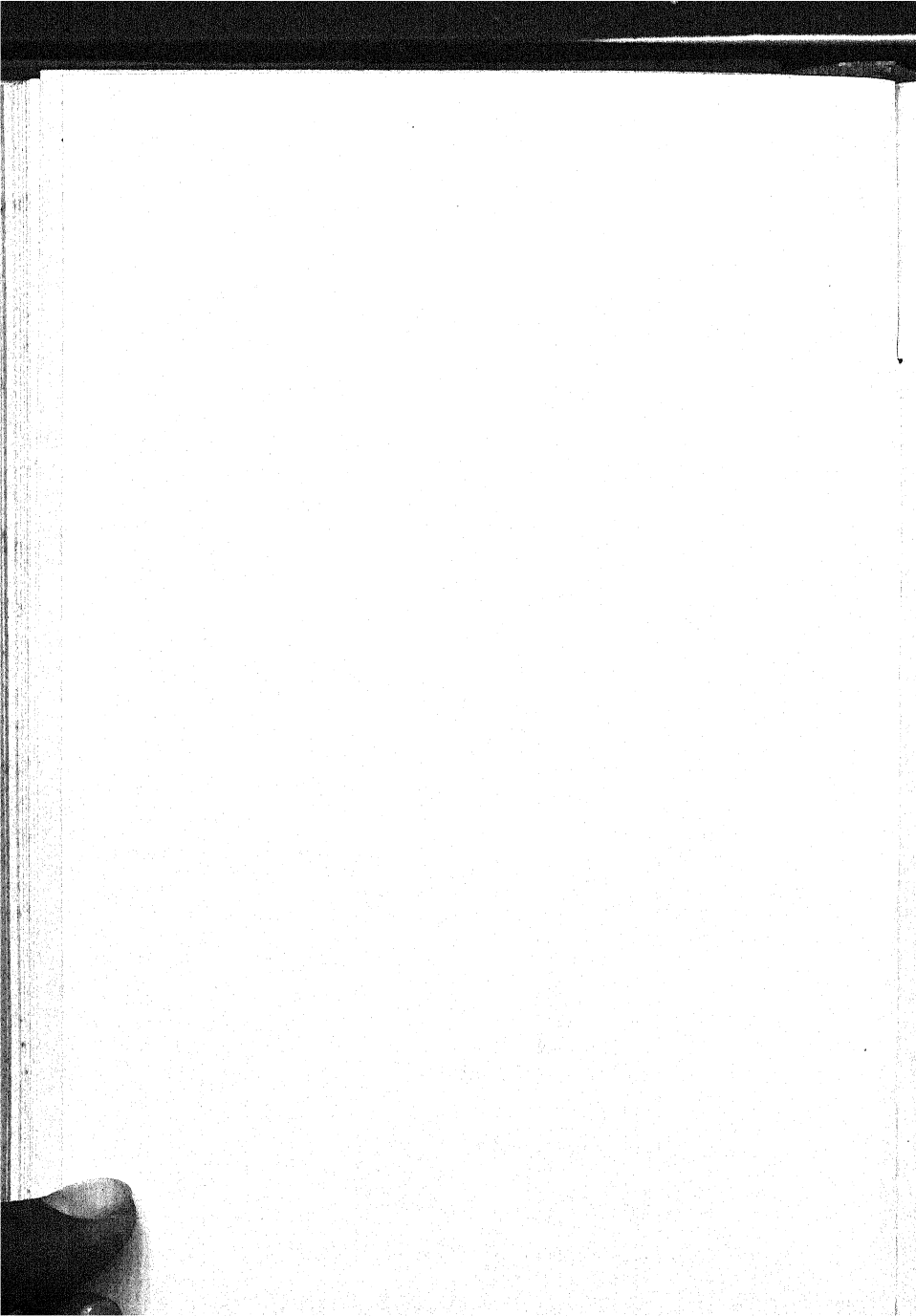


Photo: by Sport and General

Nos. 55 AND 56 GREAT QUEEN STREET, LONDON



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We feel that the present owners would be conferring a great benefit on the London public if they could see their way to leave the fronts of these houses as they are. Such an act of generosity would be a valuable service to all who consider that the beauty and history of London are matters of importance.

Further, without any overstatement, we believe we may say that these houses have had, and are still having, a great influence on the designs of street fronts.

We are aware that some of the brick pilasters have been disfigured with cement, and that other alterations, such as the insertion of shop fronts, have been made. Regrettable as these alterations are, we nevertheless think that the character and significance of these buildings are so great as to justify us in approaching you on the subject.

Finally, we do not lay stress on the connexion these houses are said to have had with famous people.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Signed : JOHN BAILEY (*Acting Chairman of National Trust*).

„ REGINALD BLOMFIELD (*President, R.I.B.A.*).

„ CRAWFORD & BALCARRES (*Hon. Secretary, S.P.A.B.*).

„ CURZON, OF KEDLESTON (*Member, S.P.A.B.*).

„ FERRERS (*Hon. Secretary, S.P.A.B.*).

„ PLYMOUTH.

The Society has not heard of any reply to this letter up to the present time.

The houses contain some beautiful staircase work con-

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temporary with their erection, and good panelling of the eighteenth century.

75, Dean Street, Soho.

The attention of the Committee was drawn to the notices appearing in the Press from time to time in which it was stated that the owner would be compelled to sell the house, and that then it would probably make way for a modern commercial building, unless it were bought by some public or semi-public body as a work of art.

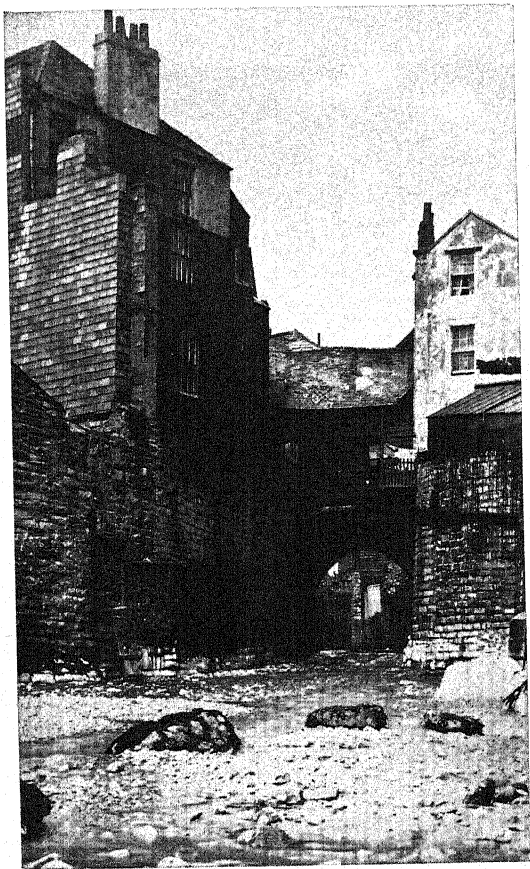
Members of the Committee visited the house and reported that beyond the fact that it contained interesting wall paintings and some good fireplaces and panelling the house had no exceptional interest. The Committee therefore decided to take no action though it would regret the destruction of the house.

The preservation order issued by the government under the new Act is welcome as giving London or the Nation the opportunity of buying the house if it wishes.

The Committee now learns, however, that the bill for the acquisition of the house is not to be proceeded with.

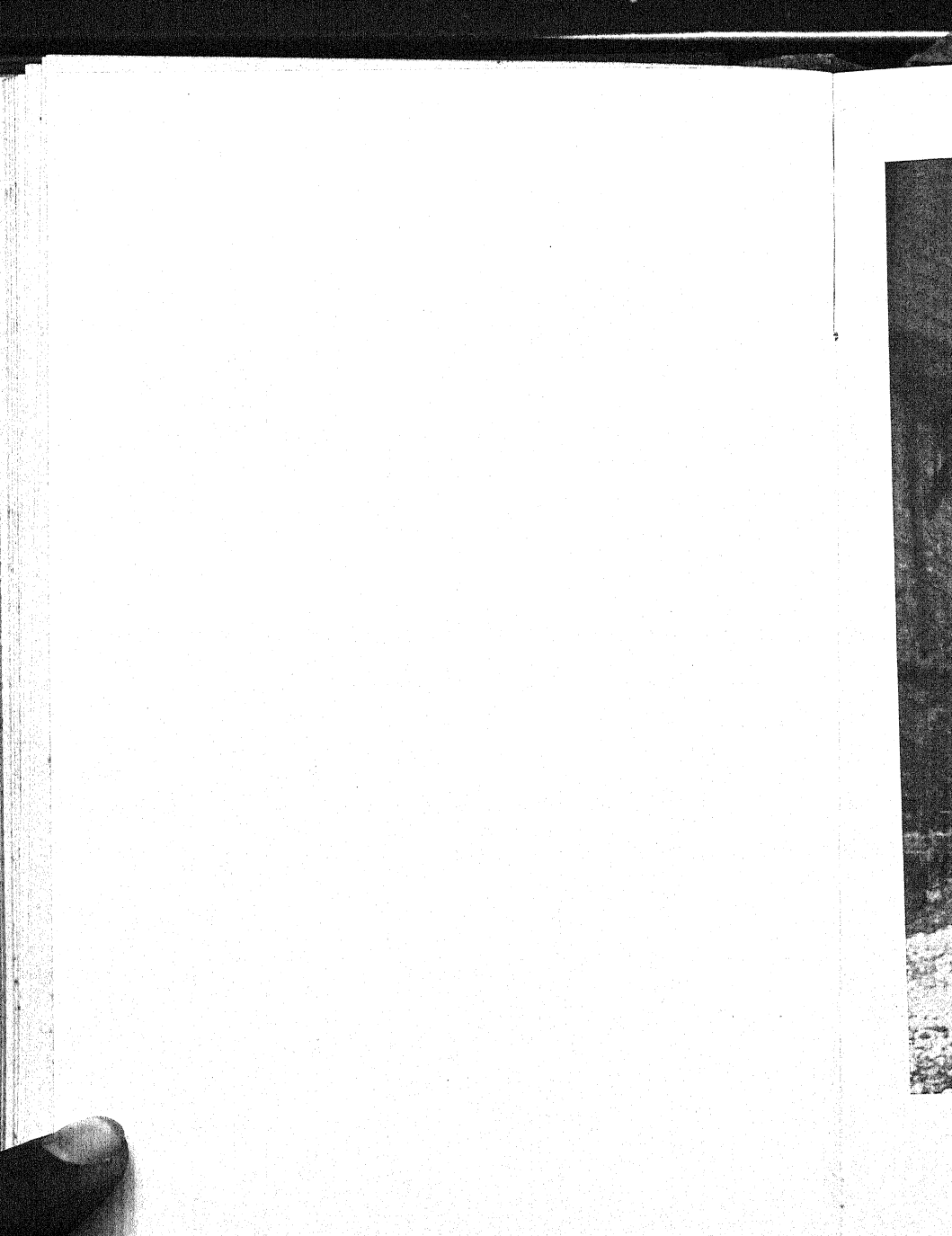
North Street and Smith Square Eighteenth Century Street Architecture.

The Committee is taking every opportunity to support the inhabitants of the district and the many others interested, in their efforts to persuade the L.C.C. to allow these houses to remain, so that the buildings about Westminster Abbey may keep the quality of calm and dignified age so long connected with it. It is good news to hear that the London Society is taking similar action.



By kind permission of 'Country Life'

THE BRIDGE, LYME REGIS, DORSET.
BEFORE WIDENING



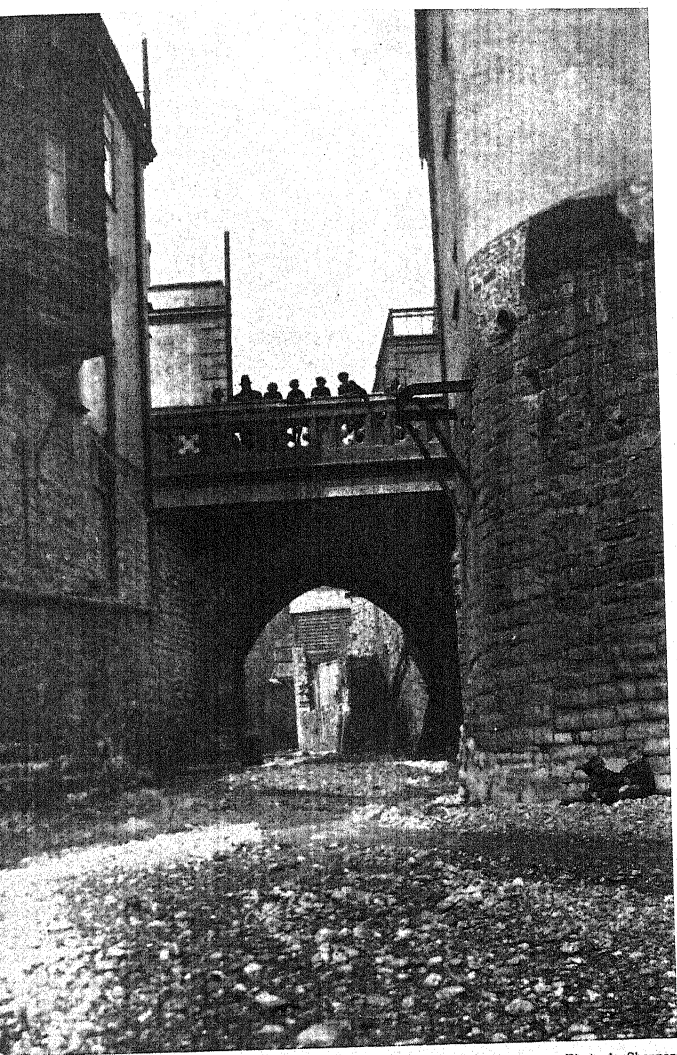


Photo: by Sheppard

THE OLD BRIDGE AND NEW WIDENING, LYME REGIS, DORSET

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St. John's Hospital, Ludlow.

The following report has been received by the Committee:
"In taking down a cottage opposite Ludford Bridge, Ludlow, a portion of a fifteenth century arch has been revealed in the wall of a cottage behind. It appears to be the western bay of the church of St. John's Hospital, which was thought to have left only its name behind. A professional member of the Society was called in and has recommended that the arch should be exposed and the missing portion completed with hand-made tiles, the surrounding wall being made good with the rubble stone derived from the cottage. In this way while the ancient work will now again be visible, it will be clearly distinguished from the modern repair."

Lyme Regis Bridge.

The Committee again this year gives an illustration of the old bridge at Lyme Regis and has added a second of the new bridge which takes its place. It is true that behind this mock gothic ferro concrete front is hidden the original fourteenth century bridge. This is good news as far as it goes for someday the new erection may be removed. The Committee sent a member twice to Lyme Regis in its efforts to prevent the old bridge being spoiled. It is disheartening that such things continue to be done, and this by public bodies who *should* lead, rather than hinder, the appreciation of the remains of ancient architecture.

Long Melford Church, The Lady Chapel.

The Society is glad to learn that the wonderful Lady Chapel at Long Melford is about to be repaired. The Archi-

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tect who has charge of the work may not carry out all the repairs just as the Society would recommend, but there is no doubt that the greater part of what is to be done will have its whole hearted support.

Castle Ruins, Newark-on-Trent.

It is with pleasure that the Committee is able to report that the advice it gave at the request of the Town Council of Newark-on-Trent on the repairs necessary for the up-keep of Newark Castle ruins has been followed.

Considerable repair has been carried out under the direction of the Chairman of the Committee of the Town Council. At the commencement of the repairs more new stone than the Society approves of or thinks necessary was inserted in the base of the tower at the north-east angle ; but with this exception this work of repair is done in a satisfactory way.

Norton Church, Suffolk.

The Committee has received the following report on the work done at this church by an Architect in consultation with it. It is printed verbatim as a typical example of many small works which are carried out in a similar manner. The Architect kept a trained assistant constantly on the work who acted as agent for the employer in obtaining labour and material. This method results in the most satisfactory work being done, as not only is the whole supervised in detail but there is no possibility of any valuable work being damaged or lost which should have been kept.

"The work of repair to the chancel was commenced on

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Monday, May 5th, 1913. The chief structural work being the repair of the south pier of the chancel arch, whose core crushing under excessive weight and thrust had caused the poorly bonded facing stones to buckle towards the arch opening.

All the loose walling was removed and replaced with lime concrete, in heights of about four feet at a time; bonds in several places extending laterally into the nave arcade, the east end of the south aisle, and the south wall of the chancel. The south-east angle was also bonded in a similar manner having cracked from ground to wall plate.

The fine fifteenth century roof, which was to a large extent responsible for the above settlements, was strengthened by the insertion of an iron tie rod, at the foot of the principal rafters, to prevent further thrust.

The internal plastering of the chancel walls had been covered in recent years with a thin layer of modern plaster painted a dull drab. This latter was removed and the old surface coloured with two coats of slightly tinted lime wash.

The nave was started on the 18th of the same month.

Here the settlements were smaller, but far more numerous. Practically every window, in both north and south aisles had cracked through head and sill. Cracks were also found in the haunches of all three arches of the south arcade and the westmost of the north, over both north and south doors, chancel and tower arches, and in various other parts of the wall surfaces.

All the original seatings of the nave had been removed and deal box pews fixed in their stead upon the old oak floor.

These latter were replaced by the present simple English oak seats fixed to a new floor of the same material laid solid upon a six inch bed of concrete, and fixed to inset coke-

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breeze joists. The old oak floor boarding being relaid similarly, in the side aisles where some fine old poppy-headed pews still remained, though in a bad state of repair.

By carefully collecting and repairing various other fragments of the original seats, which had been reused with the deal box pews, an extra seat in each aisle was obtained bringing the number up to the original complement of seven seats a side.

The original wall bench ends being missing a rail was fixed to receive the seat backs.

The old oak floor in the nave had apparently been relaid and some of the original curb, on which the bench-ends stood, used up as joists and thus been unintentionally preserved.

This was reused under the benches in the aisles, the mortises therein giving the original spacing of the seats which was considerably more liberal than that of the subsequent arrangement.

A silver coin dating from the second issue of Henry II. now in the possession of the Rector, and two memorial stones with inset brass inscriptions probably about the same date, were also found beneath the nave floor.

The two latter are now set in the south pier of the chancel arch within a few feet of their point of discovery.

The roofs of the nave and vestry were strengthened, the former by the insertion of iron tie rods. The plaster on the wall was made good where necessary and coloured with two coats of tinted lime wash, and finally all defects in the paving were repaired.

The efficient lighting and warming of the building are being considered and it is hoped that they will be undertaken immediately."

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Oakley Church, Bedfordshire.

The Committee regrets to report that the nave of this church has undergone a process of restoration which could hardly have killed more thoroughly the charm and interests due to the age and character of the building. This has been done without a Faculty.

The chancel, a building dating from the thirteenth century, is threatened with entire rebuilding. Yet at quite small cost and with little repair it can be made perfectly sound; indeed if left in its present state its condition would not alarm even those who appreciate its great value.

Members who live in the district are asked to use their influence to save this relic of the past, for the use of the Church and for the pleasure of mankind.

St. Mary's Church, Orston, Notts.

In November, 1912, the Committee approved a report on this Church and repair has been done on the lines suggested.

This work is confined to the nave and the north aisle. The chancel, south aisle and porch having been rebuilt within recent years. The tower which is on a small scale compared with the rest of the building, seems to have been rebuilt in the eighteenth century.

The nave dates from the end of the twelfth century, and the aisle about a century later. The nave arcades have three round headed arches, those on the south with a double splay being in contrast to the richly moulded arches of the north

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arcade. The roof, probably dating from the end of the sixteenth century, is of oak, with massive principals, and is covered with cast lead.

The aisle retains interesting three-light windows of late thirteenth century. The roof is of oak covered with cast lead, and cannot be much later than the end of the thirteenth century. A portion of the timber work is of exceptional interest.

Both the arcades of the nave and the clerestory walls lean towards the south. The wall of the south clerestory is bulged so badly that the masonry of the three windows and the parapet were evidently removed and the openings built up for strength.

During the repair the walls of the nave have been strengthened and the windows opened out and plain mullions and lintels inserted in place of those missing. Fortunately the masonry of the battlemented parapet was stored on the aisle roof, and it has been reinstated in its position. The roof timbers have been carefully repaired and where necessary strengthened with English oak and the old lead recast on the site and refixed.

The exterior facing of both walls of the clerestory was so perished as to render its retention impossible. The stone, which was lias limestone, had shattered into small pieces and nothing short of refacing was possible under the circumstances. Thin courses of Ancaster rag-stone, axefaced, have been used for the work.

The walls of the north aisle were in a serious condition. The thrust of the "lean to" roof had pushed the side wall outwards. The movement had evidently been assisted by the settlement of the foundation. The weight of the roof was bearing on the outer half of the wall, and had split it

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away from the inner half for several feet downwards. At the middle of the aisle the wall was overhanging eight inches in its height of fifteen feet; and at the western end a portion of the parapet had fallen down. In repairing the wall it was necessary to remove the parapet, which was a modern addition, and rebuild the worst portions of the bulged facing. The loose walling on the top of the inner half of the wall has been removed and a reinforcement of cement concrete inserted along the full length of the wall and returned into the end walls.

The stonework of the windows at the east and west ends was so badly displaced that the tracery had to be taken out, afterwards the fragments were pieced together and finally the whole was reset. The westmost window in the north wall was repaired in position, and the iron stanchion bars were taken out, fitted with copper ends and refixed. The mullions and a portion of the tracery in the head of the eastmost window in the north wall were missing. These have been renewed in stone.

The exterior surface of the walls although decayed has many years of life yet. It was therefore repaired and re-pointed with lime mortar finished flush with the general surface.

On the removal of the modern parapet the original coping to the top of the wall was exposed to view, disclosing some interesting features.

The roof timbers were repaired in position and the lead recast and refixed. In order to prevent the rafters from thrusting against the north aisle wall the top ends have been secured with bolts through the clerestory wall.

The western bay of both the arcades had spread and thrust the west wall outwards. Matters had been made

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worse by a flue from the heating chamber formed in the north abutment. These arches have been repaired and thoroughly grouted, the modern flue has been built up and the abutment made solid. A new iron flue pipe from the heating chamber has been provided and carried through the roof of the aisle near the south angle.

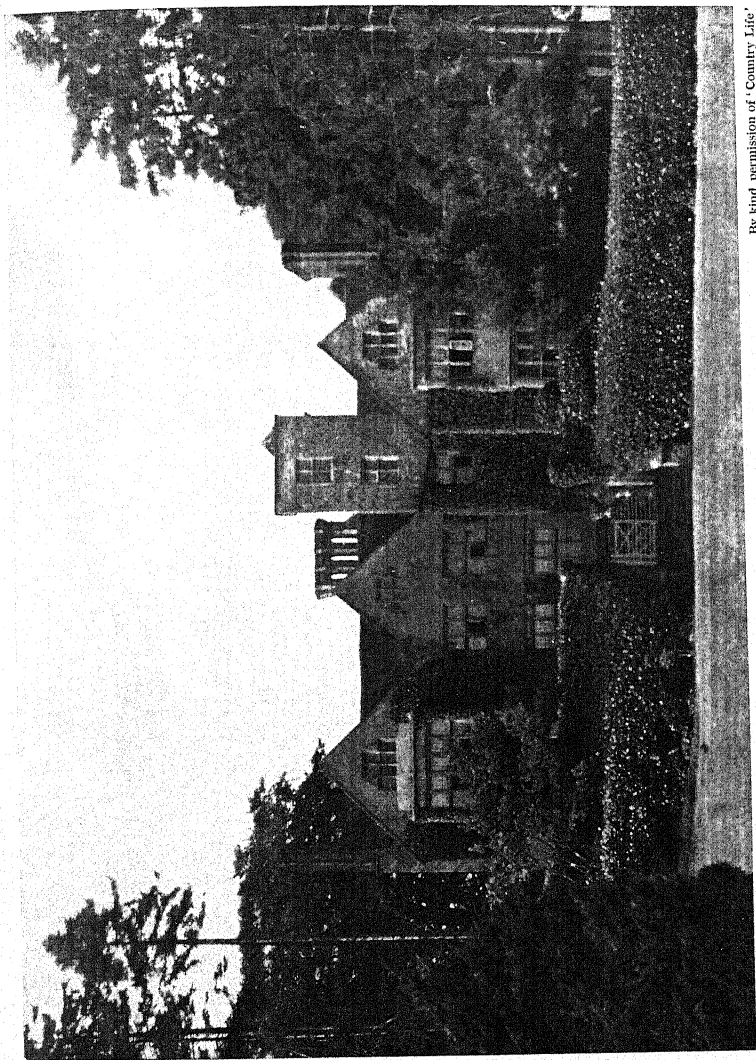
The leaded glazing of the windows has been repaired and releaded where necessary and additional casements provided for ventilation.

It is satisfactory to report that the interior plaster has not been removed but was repaired and treated with two coats of limewash toned with colour. During the work a wall painting was uncovered over the chancel arch, but unfortunately it is in poor condition.

The roof of the tower has also been repaired and the lead recast and relaid on deal boarding.

Oswestry Church, Salop.

Here the tower is the only mediæval piece of work. The church was restored by Street and only portions of the old walls remain. The massive western tower is late twelfth to thirteenth century in date. What damage befell it before the civil wars is not recorded, but we are informed that the Royalist general removed the top of the steeple, and later when the Royalist forces took refuge in the stump the Parliamentary general dislodged them "with a powder." Great holes were blown out of the north and south walls. The upper portion was rebuilt during the Commonwealth, but the new work was allowed to assume the shape of a wedge above the unbonded cracks, the evil effect of which was increased by the growth of ivy and other vegetation. Further movement



SHIPTON HALL, SALOP

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in the old base stories has fractured the new work at the top of the tower and caused several of the voussoirs of the belfry windows to slip out of position. The pinnacles are loose and many of the balusters have split owing to the rusting of their iron dowels.

The most dangerous portion of the structure has been repaired during the past summer. It was in the first place essential to eradicate the ivy. The belfry voussoirs were replaced and the looser portions of the facing withdrawn over small areas at a time and then retied by dovetailed blocks of reinforced concrete from the bed of the face stones to the core of the wall. The work is to be continued during the present year and the rebonding of the cracks effected by concrete and tile bonding courses inserted from the inside.

Sbip-ton Hall, Salop.

The Rev. Thomas Bishop, the owner of this beautiful house illustrated opposite, wrote to the Committee to ask if it would advise him as to its repair. In the year 1896 the Committee had offered to draw up a report on the condition of the building without charge. At the cost of the Society an Architect visited the house and a report was made by the Committee to the owner. It is gratifying to learn that he recognises that special treatment is due to the house on account of its age and quite exceptional grace and that he hopes to carry out the recommendations made by the Society as opportunity occurs. A full description and illustration of the house appeared in *Country Life* of March 19th, 1910.

Beside the house stands a dovecote, probably built toward the end of the sixteenth century. This is rapidly decaying; indeed the roof has already partly fallen in. It still contains

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a revolving ladder delightfully constructed of oak now in very dilapidated condition. It is the hope of the Committee that this building will be repaired before it is too late.

The Committee wishes to draw attention to this case as an instance of how it may be of use to the owners of fine ancient buildings by advising them how best they *should* be cared for. At the same time it must be distinctly understood that by so doing the Society does not take the place of an Architect, but rather is an advisory body with whom he and the owner may consult.

Terrington Church Tower, Yorkshire.

An Architect, a member of the Society, reported that he was about to repair this tower. He visited the building with a member of the Committee. Their report was considered and approved and the work is to be carried out.

It is in cases like this that the Society can be of use. The discussion of difficult questions, which always arise in connection with repairs to ancient buildings, by men who have been experienced in the work is a certain way of eliminating the possibility of mistakes being made which occasionally happen by adopting the opinion of any one man however eminent he may be.

Ulcombe Church Tower, Kent.

It is with pleasure that the Committee is able to report that the new bell frame in the church tower has been constructed of oak on oak beams in the manner suggested by the Committee as being that which is least likely to be a cause of damage to the tower.

Urishay Chapel, Herefordshire.

This interesting chapel stands below the *motte* of Urishay Castle and seems to have been built in either the eleventh or twelfth century, but the complete absence of moulded stonework (except in the inserted east window) makes the dating difficult. It is clear however, from the joint in the middle of the nave walls and the differing character of the rubble work that it was built in two portions. Externally the building is an unbroken oblong, but internally the nave is separated from the chancel by a massive wall with a square headed opening, spanned by oak beams. Only the back portion is carried up into the gable as a thin wall, the front portion forming a Rood loft. Below on each side a stone altar faces the nave, two stone seats occupying corresponding positions in the chancel. At the east end a lancet window has taken the place of the two primitive little lights: the original stone altar still stands below. There have been two small windows in the south side of the chancel, and one on either side of the nave; one of these, from having been blocked up, still retains its first form. The two square headed openings in the west wall appear to be of later date. The south west nave door and the door in the north wall of the chancel are both round headed but not recessed. The chapel has fortunately escaped restoration, but in latter days the building has been put to many unworthy uses and the roof has been allowed to fall into decay. It will be necessary to repair many of the oak rafters in the nave and to relay the stone tiles on new oak later. The chancel roof is modern and of the roughest character and a new roof of English oak, plain in character

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but generous in proportion should be substituted. The west wall leans considerably and may require underpinning. Everywhere the walls need repointing. The floors are dry but the old flagging has been so badly treated that it will have to be relaid.

Wakefield Bridge, and the Chantry thereon.

It has become imperative that more room for traffic over the river be provided, and a proposal has been made in order to meet this need, *viz.* to widen the roadway by pulling down the Chantry chapel and the whole of that side of the bridge in order to rebuild it further east. The Committee, among other societies, was appealed to by the City Corporation for its advice in the matter. A member was sent down from London to examine the scheme and from his report illustrated by the photograph here reproduced a scheme was drawn up showing how the mediæval parts of the bridge could be preserved.

It is the hope of the Committee that members and friends of the Society in the neighbourhood will use all their influence to obtain the adoption of this scheme or of some other by which the Chantry and the old side of the bridge will be preserved. The Secretary will be glad to give details of the proposals to any who care to ask for them.

The bridge has every appearance of dating from the fourteenth century, and the Chantry, although unhappily the part above the pavement has been "restored," still retains the really beautiful base on which it was built.

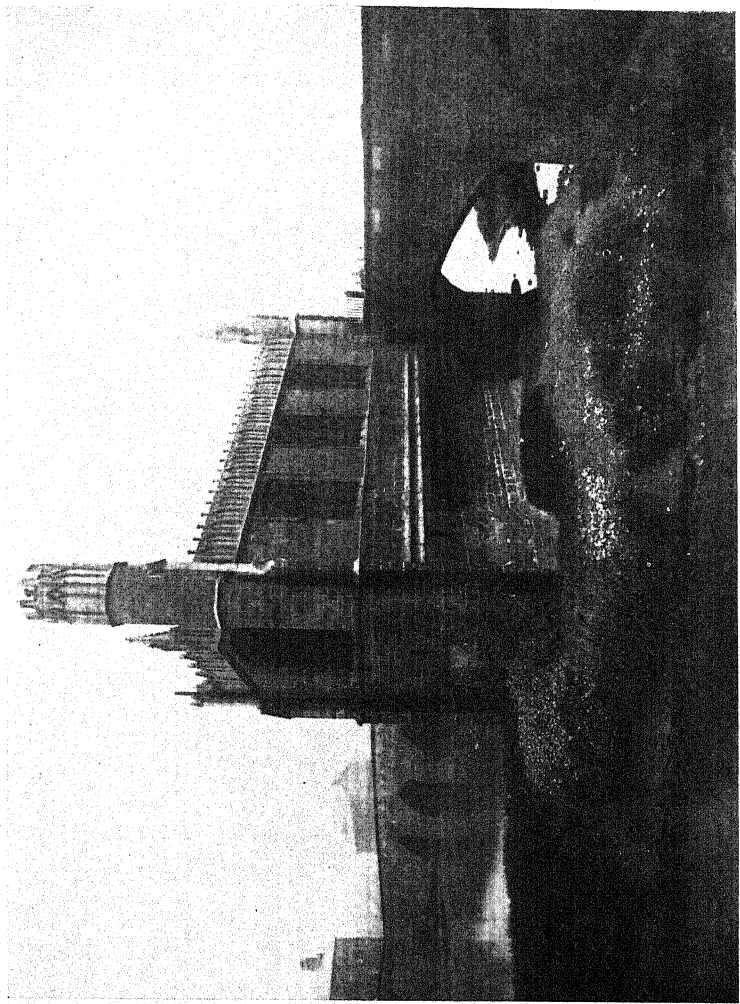


Photo: by G. and J. Hall

WAKEFIELD BRIDGE AND CHANTRY, YORKS

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West Walton Church, Norfolk.

A description of the work of repair to the nave, roof and walls of West Walton Church appeared in the report of the Society for 1908.

It is with pleasure that the Committee is now able to report that the Rector has completed the work then recommended ; for he has repaired the south aisle which had been left till this year. No description of this is given here as the methods adopted in the repair of the nave have been again employed.

Worfield Church, Salop.

The Committee has learned with pleasure that the repair of this church has been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE GENERAL MEETING, 1914.

THE General Meeting of the Society was held in the Meeting Room of the Society of Antiquaries on Friday, June 19th, when Mr. A. C. Benson, President of Magdalene College, Cambridge, read the paper printed below.

Lord Ferrers, who took the Chair, opened the meeting by referring to the Annual Report. He said he thought it too long to read then and hoped those present would read it later and learn from it something of the Society's work in detail. Many knew very little about the work of the Society, the general public thought of the Society as a body that writes indignant letters to the public press. Sometimes letters *had* to be written to the press, but it was always a matter of regret when this was so; for it is unpleasant to criticise. The Society prefers to make suggestions in private, if possible at an early stage before a proposal crystallises. Public criticism was a last resort and formed a very small part of the Society's work. The bulk of the work was of a very different nature. The main heavy work of the Society was reporting on old buildings and giving advice as to how they should be treated. That had not always been the case. Thirty-seven years ago this Society was very much in opposition, then, if he might be allowed to exaggerate, everyone preferred a brand-new Gothic building to a genuine old building, while now everyone prefers an old building to a new, at least in theory. Between theoretical preference

REPORT, 1914.

for old buildings and their successful preservation in practice there is many a slip. Excellent intentions often ended in bad results—nothing left, not an atom of interest, not a breath of the old charm of the building. To touch an old building without destroying its charm was infinitely difficult. It needs careful thought, careful supervision and a long experience. It was these three things, thought, experience and advice as to supervision, which this Society offers week by week. Anyone might write to the Society and get for almost nothing the best possible advice. It is this that makes all the difference. Without some such advice an old building is sure to suffer and, in all probability, it would be thoroughly modernised. Providing this practical advice to people who really want to preserve old buildings is a great work.

It was done mainly by volunteers but the Committee could not help having office expenses. These came to £360 a year. The saving of damage to one old building was worth that and often worth that over and over again. But that money was not being subscribed. The Committee asked for help in this work. It was perfectly ridiculous that this excellent work should be dropped or damaged for such a sum. Cheques were wanted to wipe off the deficit and at least a hundred new subscribers were wanted. To have eyes to see old buildings and really enjoy them was a privilege and with all privileges there was responsibility. Those who were present must have felt intense pleasure in old buildings and would, he knew, do all they could to keep unimpaired that source of delight, for others and for posterity.

He suggested that the report should be taken as read.

Miss May Morris, who moved the adoption of the report, said that she would like to draw attention rather especially

THE BEAUTY OF AGE

to one feature of it, the fine photographs. They were all interesting and some were distressing—the unrestored and the restored. She mentioned particularly the Bridge at Lyme Regis.

This motion was seconded by Dr. Philip Norman, who drew attention to the change of public feeling in regard to old buildings during the last thirty years. He said that if everyone who was interested would subscribe to the funds of the Society it would be substantially more useful.

Mr. Benson then read the following paper :

THE BEAUTY OF AGE.

1.

I am going to-day to attempt to say a few words about the beauty of ancient buildings, what it consists in, how we are to recognise it, how we are to preserve it, and why we must try to recognise and preserve it.

There is an interesting sentence in a letter of Ruskin's, which I will begin by reading to you. He is speaking of the power which ancient things have over us, to touch our sense of what is notable and beautiful. He calls this 'Association'; but before he turns to that, he speaks of the beauty of design, which he says must be put firmly in the forefront of our admiration.

"All this while," he writes, "I am not denying the power—the great power, of Association . . . we must keep in mind, however, that there are two kinds of Association, one constant, the other accidental. I consider that the constant Association is wrongly called Association, and should always be spoken of as Expression, which is a totally different thing . . . Association means the arbitrary and acci-

1914. ADDRESS

dental connection of ideas. It is twenty times more powerful than Beauty—but it is not Beauty.”

That is a very characteristic dictum of Ruskin's, and contains a good point, rather cumbrously stated. It is cumbrous, because it is in his earlier platform manner, rhetorically emphasised, and with a false eighteenth-century air of logic about it. He would have said the same thing later in life much more convincingly, because he would have just hinted at it and passed on, leaving it to gleam out, as a far-off sunlit window glitters in a haze-hung plain seen on a summer's day from a high upland.

The point, simply stated, is this—that an old and beautiful thing has two quite distinct kinds of beauty, though it is not always easy to say where one begins and the other ends. It has original design and conception, which Ruskin rightly says ought to be called expression, and which is, technically speaking, the classical quality in beauty; it has also the beauty of association, a varied and slowly acquired thing, which gradually draws into itself all sorts of interests and delights, deposited, as Pater says, cell upon cell; and this beauty of association is definitely a romantic beauty, not a question of form and proportion, but a power of evolving a sort of spiritual music, in which themes and motifs outline themselves for an instant and disappear again.

Let me say, to make all distinct, that I am using the words classical and romantic in their primal senses; I do not mean by classical that which is opposed to Gothic, nor do I mean by romantic that which is opposed to fact; but I rather mean by classical, a preoccupation with form and subordination of effects and the suppression of accessories; and by romantic, the side of beauty which is concerned with memory and tradition, and subsidiary issues.

THE BEAUTY OF AGE

2.

You will observe that Ruskin says that the romantic element of Association is twenty times more powerful, that is, in the majority of minds, but that it is not beauty, properly so called. Beauty is an artistic quality, and the appreciation of it in its high and austere perfection is confined to comparatively few minds. But I do not intend to speak much of this to-day. What I propose to speak of to-day is the power of Association; and though in one sense it cannot be called beauty pure and simple, yet it is a very real and true sort of beauty, though a complicated one, in the sense that it appeals to the spirit with a subtle and delicate sort of charm, and awakens all sorts of remote and musical echoes in the soul, like the music which lingers round vaulted roofs, when the organ utters the last huge chords of the high-piled symphony, and sinks into an awe-struck silence.

But the main difference is this, that, the beauty of Expression of which Ruskin speaks is a thing in itself, as distinct as Higher Mathematics; an absolute quality, depending upon some hidden psychological law, which tells even the untrained mind what is in due proportion and what is not—while the beauty of Association is a subjective thing, contributed to a great degree by the spirit of the individual man who perceives it. The more highly stored that the mind behind the eye is, the more rich its memories, the more deftly and swiftly that it summons up and applies its garnered impressions, the more that it knows and feels, the more fertile and accessible its sympathies are, by so much the more appealing does the romantic force of Association

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become. Dean Stanley, who in later life parted with the sense of taste and smell, found music a more or less distracting noise, and lost his pleasure in natural scenery—it's a somewhat desolating picture—would still, his biographer says, go twenty miles to see a few greystones in a field, which had once formed part of a historical building, because they could evoke by a species of symbol a memory of great persons and lofty actions. That is a good instance of what I mean, of Association limited to one channel but running vehemently there.

The sort of picture that rises in my mind to illustrate the force of Association is this. Many years ago, on a clear morning of sun and wind, a companion of mine and myself, leaving the Appian Way, waded through the high grass of the Campagna, where the nesting larks rose at our feet upon the wing, to visit an ancient brickwork tomb, a stone's cast from the road. I can see it now, as when we stood before it. It had been a square pile of strict design, and some trace of column and pediment emerged in the ruinous surfaces, just touching the sense of underlying form; but it was so old and shapeless that it looked almost as if it had melted and guttered like a candle in the fierce sun. The snapdragon and the red valerian sprouted on the ledges, and the top was tufted with self-wafted grass. It had neither name nor record; the memorial slabs had long been plucked from the walls to repose in some museum, and of what sincere grief or patrician pride it was the relic was alike unknown. But it roused a host of haunting thoughts, the secrets of death and life, the sad vicissitude of things, as it stood there against the blue of the sky, with the carolling larks overhead, and the dim hills faintly seen over the endless turf of the rolling plain.

THE BEAUTY OF AGE

3

We are at the present day in a curious art-epoch. It is the custom to speak of modern art as a sort of vague and weltering flood, shallow, restless and decadent, without fixed channels or guiding principles. I do not myself believe that this is either a true or a sincere description. I believe that there is an immensely vital influence at work, tumultuous, irresponsible, anarchical if you will, but full of eager experiment. I believe that we are rather caught among an infinity of currents, and that we are feeling our way to a very definite sort of tradition; it is true to say that the last century was literally submerged in romanticism, a rebellion against the arid classicalism of the eighteenth century. I intend to-day to confine myself more or less closely to the art of architecture; and here we have the Gothic revival, originating with Gray and Horace Walpole, nurtured by Walter Scott, and taking shape in the almost painfully ardent work of men like Essex and Wyatt in architecture, like Peckitt and Willement in glass. Then came Ruskin, with William Morris and Burne Jones hard on his heels, and the cult of the blessed fourteenth century. Then there came a reaction; and since the eighties there has arisen a sort of return to Renaissance forms, and a tendency to combine Classical and Gothic strains. I will not attempt to make a list of our modern workers; but the weakness of it all has been this, that though there is an infinite sympathy with almost every form of ancient as well as of post-Restoration art, and an almost greedy appropriation and combination of forms and styles, yet art seems at present mainly imitative, a pot-pourri, as they say, of themes and motives. Indeed appreciation has out-run invention; and though in domestic architecture

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there is a clearly discernible tendency, in the work, let us say to take a single instance, of Mr. Lutyens, towards a clearly-defined and original impulse, yet at the same time taste is so widely diffused, taste, not of a high order but a melancholy blend of stubbornness and submissiveness, that the general result is still an artistic anarchy, which seems now to be waiting for a strong and unmistakable lead. That is a very curt and incomplete summary of the movement of the century; but the net result is that it is difficult at present to see the wood for the trees.

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I have lately been spending a fortnight in the Cotswold country, which I first discovered by accident on a bicycle tour thirty years ago. My first find was Burford, that astonishing little town, with its Gothic, Tudor, Jacobean, Renaissance and Classical houses, all more or less local products, I suppose, but distinguished at every date by an infallible touch of style, and all built out of that creamy orange oolite which cuts so easily and so sharply, and weathers so finely and with such diversity of colour. The interest of that little town is that it shows a strong tendency at every date to try experiments. It is dominated by no traditions. When I first saw it, the great manor-house behind the pillared gates was ruinous, and there was an almost riotously Cinque Cento chapel attached to the house, out of the rose-window of which the ivy sprawled, disjoining the stones. I wrote an article about Burford—the first article of mine which ever appeared in a London magazine—and got into sad trouble with an older friend who had kept and guarded the secret of Burford for years. At a later date

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I found out Broadway and Chipping Campden—the latter being I believe the most interesting and beautiful little town in England; I saw Stanway, with its Inigo Jones gatehouse, and many of those fine secluded manor-houses, among bare stone-built hamlets, in the long cold valleys, with their spare faintly tinted turf slopes, and the clear cressy streams sparkling by low bridges and weathered garden-walks.

But it is humiliating, in a sense, to think that I was only exemplifying a tendency, and that others were discovering the Cotswolds too. In those days there was just a hint, in a little village mansion or a mullioned cottage gracefully adapted, that artistic people were setting up house there quietly, in panelled stone-floored rooms, and liking the touches of grace and style that met the eye at every turn.

But now the Cotswolds are discovered, as they say, with a vengeance. There is a secluded combe, which I found some fifteen years ago, on a warm soft spring morning; up the steep road I went, into the green folds of the little valley, and the high hanging woods winding steeply into the hill. There was a church, with a sombre manor-house close by, a mere homestead evidently, with all the pleasant litter of byre and poultry-yard close about the house, which held up its gables and chimneys over a plum-orchard. Close beside this was an old fifteenth-century Rectory half buried in laurels. It looked as if time had gone to sleep there; and the Spring scents in the air, the songs of birds breaking from the thickets, the un-selfconscious homely life of the place, as we wound up higher and higher, till we looked down on the grey roofs and chimney-tops far below, fixed it in my mind as a type of the perfectly beautiful places of the earth, with its own dumb appropriate life proceeding unregarded and undisturbed. How often have I in sleep-

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less hours moved in thought up the road among the orchards, and on into the folds of the hill !

But what did I find there a month or two ago? A rich man, of exuberant taste no doubt, has discovered it too ; through the plum-orchard a neat road winds, embanked with shrubs. The litter of the farm is cleared away, and a new wing of excellent design has thrown the old front out of proportion, while the whole hillside about the house is terraced into gardens and planted with yew-hedges. The hamlet behind is one almighty mess. There is an excellent new circular well-house, and some sympathetically designed stables ; but there are also kennels and motor-houses, and great barns of corrugated iron. Numbers of old cherry-trees have been cleared away ; and what is worse than all, an ineffable shabbiness, a sense of disgrace seems to have fallen upon the old cottages which still lurk among the ragged and mud-stained slopes.

Now I do not want to be sentimental over this ! I do not object to people desiring to live in beautiful places ; and if I were rich enough, it is just what I should like to have done, though I hope I would have treated the hamlet more tenderly. Moreover I have no kind of doubt that in a hundred years the place will be fully as beautiful again. But it seems to me curious that if one is attracted to such a spot by its unique charm of seclusion and homeliness, one should not wish just to slip unobserved into the life of the place, and try to fall in with the secret of its peace. No doubt when the old manor and rectory and church were first built, an inroad must have been made into a rare kind of sylvan tranquillity ; yet one cannot but feel too that the contrivers of those fine little buildings must have had a strong sense of something beautiful at which they were aiming ; but I also feel that it

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was a simpler sort of instinct then—and that art just came in to decorate life; but for a rich manufacturer to plant himself there seems to me an exotic sort of luxury; and though I am sure that an instinct for beauty entered into his choice, yet the way in which the place has been treated makes me fear that the charm of the whole has not been even dimly perceived and grasped. Indeed it seems to me as if some sad domestic diplomacy must have dictated the design. A wife, perhaps, taking a fancy to the spot, and a husband, grumbling, but ready to compromise, as long as he was allowed his glass-topped motor-wash and his corrugated iron barns. It makes one understand, at all events the frame of mind of William Morris, when he said that this particular kind of self-conscious epicureanism which trades under the sacred name of art, must be utterly swept away before any authentic art can begin. The difference lies to a great extent, I think, in this. That the first builders settled there because they meant to live there, while the later owner treats it as a comfortable house for the summer, as long as it is filled with pleasant guests, and because it is what he would call within reach, which only means that it is easy to get away from. It is not in fact a home, but a house of recreation; and that is what strikes one about the whole, that the last thing which it means to the owner is striking silent root, and growing to love, half-unconsciously and not at all artistically, the curve of the upland over which in winter the sun hardly looks, the steep sloping of the high wood, the clustering orchards—all the things which seen habitually at all hours and in all moods become so unutterably and inexpressibly dear as the background of life.

But it rather means a few months of chatter and entertainment, of picnics and motor-rides, a spot which one does not

so much love, as feel proud that one's friends admire it, and envy one's taste and wealth.

It is this sticking of art into life, as one would stick a flower into a buttonhole, which is so truly dreary. Art is not worth anything at all if it is used so; it must mingle with life, not be smeared over the gaps of it—and though I am not so faint-hearted or so foolish as to think that modern taste means decadence and effeminacy; yet I think it means a total misunderstanding of what art is; a belief that one can learn it and acquire it and purchase it, when it is in reality a great and silent thing, which must permeate the whole of life, and not be fitfully played with for ease and distraction

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But the saddest thing about these beautiful Cotswold villages is the condition of the Churches. It is almost impossible to find an unrestored Church; and it is also nearly impossible to find a Church which has not been restored out of all interest and beauty. It is hardly perhaps fair to say that; for the fine Cotswold stone is fortunately not a stone which moulders or decays. It gets harder from exposure, puts on its rich colour, and the carving is often as sharp and clear as when it was first made. Thus the exteriors have suffered comparatively little; but the interiors have been scraped, cleansed, furbished up, renovated—pews, wood-work, galleries have vanished in favour of neat deal Gothic seats; mean and commonplace reredoses have been inserted; many monuments have been removed, and frightful glass has been inserted. I remember ten years ago in one of the finest of the Cotswold Churches falling in with the Vicar, an excellent man abounding in energy and ecclesiastical

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bonhomie, who took me round his Church with irrepressible pride. In the tower were piled up the pieces of a grand late seventeenth-century reredos. A broken pediment, columns, great oak panels, gilded urns, the ineffable Name in a glory. I do not suppose it could have been put up for less than a thousand pounds. I asked what it was. "The old reredos," he said cheerfully, "a hideous thing! The moment I set foot in the Church, when I was appointed, I said to myself 'Well *you* have got to go!' Of course the people didn't like it—they said they were fond of it—but I used a little diplomacy, and went to work gradually; and now we have got something a little more in accordance with Christian feeling and Church tradition—and I am just waiting to sell it all to a dealer."

I looked at the East end. There was a poor flat alabaster reredos, with three compartments crowded with tasteless figures, and little blobs of bright-coloured crystals inserted, looking like jellies at a garden-party. The connection of such an object with art was easy enough to define, because it had none. The connection of it with Christianity was still more obscure. It was just a specimen of the hybrid taste of vapid designers, sentimental, pietistic. Instead of arousing emotion and interest, it left one drearily wondering out of what tame and smug mood it could have originated: it was a mere combination of forms imperfectly recollected, and of materials wholly misunderstood.

The worst part of it all is that this sort of restoration has its roots in a perfectly virtuous and active desire to make the Church an efficient institution, and to render it as spick-and-span and clean, as comfortable and bright, as a well-ordered middle-class parlour. Brightness is a word in whose name the worst artistic crimes have been committed. All

solemnity and venerable decay and remoteness have to be obliterated in favour of efficiency and smartness. In Church after Church it is the same; the object being, if possible, to obscure and remove every portion of the interior surface upon which the eyes of the generations have rested. I did indeed enter one Church where the hamlet was too poor and the Vicar too old to collect money; and there was every quality present that one would desire. A real tradition, not a fatuous reaction, every century being really represented by an infinite variety of accretion; and in one place, best of all, I found a practically disused Church, a noble cruciform pile, too far from the village for practical purposes, with all its old surfaces and weather stains, its wood-work leaning at many pleasant angles, its flooring patched and uneven, a real and vital growth, from end to end.

But it is heart-rending to think of all the exquisite beauty which has been sacrificed in the last fifty years by men of vigour and determination, who have every virtue but that of connoisseurship.

Of course it may be said that the mediæval builders were ruthless demolishers. They undoubtedly did prefer a clean new stone building to an old and mouldering one. There are plenty of Churches, like Ely and Lincoln, where what must have been splendid Norman work was swept away for Decorated or Perpendicular constructions. But then the old builders had an idea; they were going forwards; their art was in process of developing with a light-hearted eagerness. What is so deplorable about modern restoration is that it is all a submissive harking back to an arbitrary period of Church art. It is not a departure, it is a tame virtuosity, desiring, if possible, to reconstruct a vanished atmosphere, without any real knowledge of what that at-

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mosphere actually was. The essence of the old building and decoration was to have a few fine dignified things on which the eye might rest with unsated pleasure, for ever discovering fresh beauties. But the new theory is to cover up everything with tawdry and flashy decoration, which gives perhaps a scenic sort of pleasure at first sight, and which breeds an ever-increasing disgust at the continued contemplation of its shallow trickeries.

And then what is still more detestable is the callous neglect of all the later developments, the assumption that classical forms are essentially Pagan, the horrible narrow-mindedness which regards the Almighty as being in favour of fourteenth-century effects, and helplessly unable to guide or affect the taste of seventeenth-century decorators. I believe myself that this sort of purism is a real sign of vital decadence, because it means a deep-seated absence of historical and artistic sympathy. The late Mr. Kempe, at whose house I was a frequent guest, used to twit me by saying that my taste was purely Georgian; but for all that I believe that, a pleasure in variety shows a healthier appetite for what is beautiful and interesting, than a hypochondriacal distaste for all but a prim and cautious diet.

I believe with all my heart in a beauty of strict form; and my own natural taste is for great spaces, simple outlines, large ashlars, and an economical concentration of decoration upon choir and altar. But I believe also in the immense interest and charm of development and accretion—what Ruskin calls Association. I like to see and to preserve the best that people could do, whether it is a gaudy Jacobean tomb crowded with obelisks and emblems, and a stiff-ruffed figure in veined alabaster, or even a wigged divine clasping a marble book, among lachrymose cherubs and cinerary

urns. Those who ordered and those who designed such things thought them beautiful; and nothing which has ever engaged the affections and devotions of human hearts can ever wholly lose its charm.

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Let me try then for a few minutes to disentangle some of the different streams which meet in the river of Association, and which form what I have called the Beauty of Age; and in the first place I would say that when one looks at an old building—and let me take as a simple instance one of the houses of which I have been speaking, a house, let me say, such as you may see in any of these Cotswold villages, a house not large enough perhaps to be quite a manor-house and yet far removed from a cottage. Such houses have a character and even a personality of their own. There is one that I will briefly describe, in a hamlet called Snow's Hill, near Broadway. The hamlet is built high up near the lip of the downs, and the ground falls very rapidly indeed below the high-road. The house in question is a great substantial place; it has a solid wall fencing its garden from the road; and the garden itself is a small terraced triangle, below the road; the front of the house being at right angles to the road, and looking down the garden. You enter the garden by an iron gate in a little archway, with a pleasant and simple Jacobean entablature above it; looking through, the garden is divided into two by a low wall, in the centre of which are two solid gate-posts, with balls on the top; so that as you look through the arched gate, you see first of all a little bit of wild garden, with big sprawling box-trees and laurels, and through the further gate on to a lawn, with a few bushes of red-flowering currant and guel-

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der-rose and corchorus, and a tiny border where daffodils blow early in the sheltered sunny corner. The front of the house is a solid piece of Jacobean work, with square cross-mullioned windows; while the side on the road is that of a still earlier house, with little mullioned windows and high gables; behind the house are big barns and stone out-buildings; while if you go round and look at the whole from a little distance, you see that the side of the house away from the road is of a great height, because the ground falls so rapidly, and is supported with large and solid buttresses, the feet of which go down into an orchard; so that this side of the house rises steeply above the tops of the apple-trees and plum-trees, while the lower rooms are used as fruit garner and hay-stores. There are quarries close by, and labour was probably cheap; and I expect the house was a long time in building, because of the various styles employed. Yet in any case it is difficult to account for it, just as it is difficult to account for the immense houses which one meets with in Swiss or Italian villages, which seem of a grandeur wholly out of proportion to anyone who can ever have lived in so lonely and poor a spot.

Now let me come back to my idea of personality. If one wanders about among these Cotswold villages, one sees plenty of pretty children, with the charm of opening life all about them; and one sees too handsome boys and young men and graceful girls, who are silent enough and uncommunicative, perhaps even to each other, but yet whose faces and movements speak of the beauty which is interwoven with the world, more eloquently than their tongues could discourse of it; and then one sees men and women, who look sturdy and sensible enough, but as if the toil of life left them little enough else to think about; and one sees

too faces which seem to have gone to pieces under the stress of life and appetite—but then also, sitting at garden-ends, or coming with a friendly welcome to the doors of tiny parlours, or just creeping about slowly in the sun, one sees old men and women, into whose faces and forms some curious beauty of work and love and experience and patience seems to have passed. A silvery-haired old woman, whom I still gratefully remember, seeing me unfold a map as if doubtful of the way, came briskly down her little garden, under the nailed-up pear-tree that made the house-front gay and sweet with fresh white blossom, and between the little plots of wall-flowers, to ask if she could direct us. Her soft voice and her clear grey eyes, her lined and wholesome face with its motherly smile, gave one that sudden sense of wistful human relations which underlies all that we say and do; and an hour later I saw an old man, in a sort of rough blue cloak, with a piping voice, whose expressive face, with its big nose and firm lips, might have gone straight into a fifteenth-century stained-glass window as an apostle or a prophet.

That is the human beauty of age; not a beauty of form or of desire; but a beauty which comes of having lived and worked and loved, rooted in a tiny hamlet on the skirts of a wooded hill, with perhaps a touch of suffering and of loss to refine it. So that one feels—and I do not think fancifully—that something has been gained and achieved, which cannot be done otherwise than by living; and that some of the beauty of those hillsides clothed with orchards, with copse-clad hollow and wooded combe, of long summer days and pale winter dawns, of seedtime and harvest, of frosty sunset and falling rain at daybreak, has left its mark there; and none the less certainly, if unconsciously and dumbly per-

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ceived; faces that seem to say, in William Morris' beautiful lines:

I am old, and have seen
Many things that have been;
And for worst and best
Right good is rest.

Well something of all that seems to have passed into the old house as well. It has sheltered many lives; it has seen happy and quiet things; and it has also seen ugly, cruel, wicked and tragic things. It is not sentimental to think thus, if one faces the fact that the house has seen much that had better never have happened, and out of which no good can spring; the sentimental view is to think that life has always been sweet and halcyon there, with children's voices and young lovers wooing, and old folks talking slowly at the close of the day. Life is not in the least like that, and is not meant to be; and it is the very opposite of sentiment to know that the old house has its coarse and evil secrets, which have somehow all floated together down the stream of time; and have made it what it is, wonderful and strange, with a shadow of pain and fear, which we must try to lessen somehow by patience and kindness.

The old house bears witness to all that! There was the builder of it, who here at least must have exulted in his design, to set the great house hanging like a swallow's nest on the hill-cornice, and yet to have made it so sturdy and stately. Then he made the soft orange stone serve his turn, which comes so easily away, all ready laminated and needing only honest shaping, from the quarry behind the village, with its grassy fir-tufted mounds. Precarious though the site is, the house has no sign of crack or sideslip; it was built to endure. He did not think much of ornament. There

is just a hint of it, no more, in the shallow door pediment, the plain corbel-work of the cornice, and the little outlined oval windows in the gables, with their plain entablatures. It is not a house for entertainment. It is a house for family life and safe storage and for goods safely bestowed; but above and beyond the common use, is the clear sense of making something beautiful and stately; a house to be proud of, and to remember the easy days of childhood spent there, the coming of the spring, haymaking and harvest, and the long winter evenings, all to be half-joyfully half-sadly recalled by son or daughter of the house, when they have drifted far away, and have cares and homes of their own.

That is the emotional appeal of the old house; it is unreal in a sense, a false pathos, because in a world where there is much conscious pain we have no need to multiply it, and to credit passive and insensible things with our own tender susceptibilities. We ought not to seek to augment our sensitiveness. An old and fierce lady of my acquaintance fixed her residence in France, but stubbornly refused to learn a single word of the language, and addressed the peasants of the place in loud, slow, majestic English. When she was asked if she did not wish to speak to the natives in a tongue which they could understand, she replied "Certainly not—it only encourages them!" We must adopt that attitude to our sensibilities.

But on the other hand, how natural such susceptibility is! Anyone who has ever broken up a home and parted with familiar furniture must surely have had the feeling that the old chairs and tables are being unjustly used, and that they will not really ever feel happy with their new owners; and the love of a home is a complex thing, because a house has all the charm of a picture or a book, in that it is an expression

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of a human personality, a symbol of human desires and designs; and then it acquires too the secondary charm of having been the scene and witness of human adventures and events, so that the beam of the roof and the stone of the wall have become inseparably connected with human emotions and hopes and fears, and have a sanctity of which they cannot be divested, which even the prosaic Romans felt and rendered in the untranslatable phrase *admonitus locorum*—the spirit and influence of a place—the way in which a scene, which is associated with the horror of a calamity, or which has been the haunt of genius, can tacitly warn a human heart to forbear, to beware, to make a choice, or to follow a high example. That is the spiritual side of what I have called the beauty of age—its real and potent effect upon the emotions of men.

And then too, in a less ethical and a more artistic region, there is the beauty which falls upon a building from the accommodation of all its mutual parts, through the touch of rain and sun, the pressure of wind, the strains and stresses of the earth, the movements of the soil, the slow passage of hidden streams, the thrust of burrowing tree-roots, the settling-down and distributing of the weights of wall and roof. When a building is first set up, it has a mathematical rigidity and precision, as of a box of stone half imbedded in a field. Then the slow process begins; here a softer passage of soil causes a settlement, a corner begins to shift away, and the rest of the house inclines a little to retain the fabric in its place; the roof timber warps and bends, and the tiles dip and waver in outline; all this is a pure gain, because the beauty of the underlying form is there, under the tiny deviations which relieve the eye from a too mathematical precision. The house leans and gathers itself together, and at last comes

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to look, not as if it were set upon the soil, but had grown up out of it, like a rock or a tree. It is no longer an intruded thing, but a part of the scene. Meanwhile every surface is feeling the influence of the chemistry of the air; the sharp edges are softened, the lichen spreads its delicate patches, the sun bleaches the southern surfaces, the moss creeps along the sheltered ledge; the whole fades and glows into a soft harmony of colour and outline. I was looking the other day at what I believe to be one of the most beautiful of Churches, the half-ruined Priory of Little Malvern, in its wooded background, with its shallow slender-shafted paneling; and I saw it to be a mass of delicately blended colour, purple and green and ruddy brown, an effect that can be produced by no calculation or nicety of art; and yet that particular effect, which no wealth can purchase and no skill can reproduce, is the very quality which the strong-minded restorer so ruthlessly casts away, not understanding that a rebuilt repointed furbished tower has nothing whatever of interest about it except the interest of a copy, an archaeological study. And this is the real horror of restoration, that this slow treasure of accrued beauty and charm is so dully sacrificed, and the gentle influence of centuries flung petulantly and ignorantly away, as the old magical lamp in the story of Aladdin, with all its powers and secrets, was heedlessly exchanged for what is shamefully called an up-to-date affair, — new lamps for old!

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So my first and last plea is that we should dare to let things alone, even if we do not understand them or think

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them beautiful, for the sake of the tender care which set them in their place, just so and not otherwise, and in the name of memory and reverence and love. For taste is a very changeable and inconstant thing, but reverence is eternal. The old house, the old Church, ought to mean something to us, and we must not lightly change and deface them. Of course we must not let such emotions hamper our lives, and still less unfit us for harder and baser conditions. We ought not to grow more and more fastidious by experience, and if we find ourselves growing more and more disgusted and impatient, if we cannot have things to our mind, then we are setting art before life, and not simply using it to enrich and strengthen life. If we are dealing with old and venerable things, we ought to do as little as we can to them; mending and repairing, but not what is called restoring. For a restored church is not a new church and it is not an old church—it is a new church without its originality, and an old church without its dignity. "God has given you one face," as Shakespeare says, "and you make to yourself another."

And if additions must be made for use and life, let them be frank additions, and not an attempt to fake what is old. I frankly feel that the weakest part of modern art is its attempt to fake antiquity; and that is a melodramatic sort of art, an attempt to produce illusion—a mere piece of stage-craft, an attempt to import historical colour which is not fairly there.

The beauty of age is very easily marred, and it cannot be imitated; and I am sure that whatever art is, it must be sincere. It is the emotion which art can give which makes it worth while; but it must be a real emotion, and not a bit of clever self-deception. A love of story-telling and char-

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acter-moulding is typical of the decline of real emotion. As Milton said of the staircase of heaven.

"Each stair mysteriously was meant."

There is a mystery and a meaning in it all. We do not know exactly what it represents, but we must do our best to interpret its meaning; and then we must be serious about art, if we are to get any help from it; but never solemn. It is being solemn about art, when we try to make it produce fictitious effects, just for the luxury of the emotion; but it shows a lack of all seriousness about it, if we can misuse and deface a beautiful thing and destroy the rich beauty which only time and use and reverence can create.

Lord Crawford proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Benson. He said the paper they had just heard read was one which appealed intensely to all. It had been couched in a manner so distinguished that even those who had been thinking about the protection of ancient buildings all their lives had been given a fresh point of view.

The charm of Age, "the Beauty of Age" as Mr. Benson called it, was after all the basis and foundation of this Society. For nearly forty years that had been the text from which the Society had preached. If one looked back through the history of the Society from the time it had come into existence, without unduly taking credit for rousing public opinion, he thought much of the movement of public opinion could be attributed to it. The Society was started in the midst of profound apathy and under conditions difficult to combat, and aroused deep hostility. With an insignificant income the Society had progressed and its work deserved the recognition of this generation. Now the public had been convinced that the Society was one from which good and

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useful work could be secured. Indeed its principles were almost endangered by becoming fashionable!

The State was now awakening to its responsibility, laws had been passed to strengthen the efforts which were being made to protect the charm of age. Everywhere one turns one finds the public and the state itself becoming more and more alive to that urgent and growing duty to preserve these heritages of the past.

Lord Crawford said he himself did not think that the appointment of public boards to watch over interesting and ancient buildings could have been made with advantage at an earlier date. He asked those present not to think that, because public departments had been set up and the State was alive to its responsibilities, the work of the Society was in any way less needed or restricted. The need was greater to-day than it had been ten or fifteen years ago. The Society is securing a fund of technical knowledge and it had been the training ground of many architects. Indeed it had a greater fund of technical knowledge and practical experience in dealing with ancient buildings than was to be found anywhere, within the State departments or elsewhere.

Lord Crawford said he knew there were few Societies which conducted so active a propaganda, which did their work at so relatively small expense, so he urged his audience and those who might afterwards read the Society's report to do whatever lay in their power to support it and to persuade those who treasure the charm of age to help the Society by becoming members.

Mr. Somers Clarke, when he seconded the proposal which had just been made, said he had listened with pleasure to one of the most persuasive papers he had heard on the subject. As an example of the danger which threatened ancient

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buildings he referred to the ancient mosque of Amr in Cairo. This building dated from the Arab conquest of Egypt A.D. 648. The present structure was of brick and occupied a square of about 350 feet. It was built in old Cairo, two miles from the present Cairo, and was in a very dilapidated state. It had been threatened with destruction in order that a magnificent new mosque might be erected on the site. But it was fortunate that the Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art Arabe had, after taking legal advice, found they had not the power to undertake this work, and so for the present at any rate the building is allowed to remain standing.

Mr. Somers Clarke said he hoped the Society would use its influence to help to make this conclusion decisive.

In reply Mr. Benson said he regarded it as a high honour to have been asked to deliver this address. He was deeply interested and concerned in every way with the future of the Society. There had been a lull at one time in the need for its operations but the need for it had again become great under the present conditions. He thanked Lord Crawford, Mr. Somers Clarke and the meeting for their reception of his address.

Mr. Lawrence Weaver then thanked the Chairman. He alluded to Lord Crawford's views on the public attitude towards the Society and expressed pleasure at seeing the profession of architect represented in the Chair.

After Mr. Edward Warren had expressed his sincere thanks to Lord Ferrers not only for taking the Chair then but for his continued loyal and devoted work for the Society, Lord Ferrers in the name of the Society thanked the Society of Antiquaries for their kindness in allowing it the use of the room.

The meeting came to an end.

THOSE of our members who contemplate making contributions to any work of repair, will greatly strengthen the Society by making their gifts conditional upon the work being done in accordance with the Society's views.

Information on any case can be obtained from the Secretary, who will be pleased to forward any contributions members may desire to make through the Society, or to be informed of contributions forwarded direct.

LIST OF BUILDINGS WHICH HAVE COME BEFORE THE SOCIETY SINCE JUNE 1st, 1913.

Acle Church, Norfolk.
 Adel Church, Yorks.
 Adwick Church, Yorks.
 Aldershot Old Parish Church.
 Alhambra at Granada.
 Allwoodley Hall, Leeds.
 Alpheton Church, Suffolk.
 Alstonfield Church, Derbyshire.
 Alvechurch, Ancient Houses,
 Worcestershire.
 Ansley Church, Warwick.
 Arabic Monuments.
 Ascot-under-Wychwood, Ox-
 fordshire.
 Ashampstead Church, Berks.
 Ashbourne Church, Derbyshire.
 Ashby-de-la-Zouch Castle.
 Ashby-de-la-Zouch Church.
 Attlebridge, Norfolk.
 Ayr, St. John the Baptist
 Church.
 Aysgarth Church, Yorks.
 Bardney Abbey, Lincs.
 Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick.
 Beaulieu, France, Church of
 St. Laurent.

Beddington, Orphan Asylum,
 Surrey.
 Beeston Regis Church, Norfolk.
 Bell Hanging, in Churches.
 Berrow Church Tower.
 Beverley Minster, Yorks.
 Beverley, North Bar, Yorks.
 Bickenhill Church, Warwick
 shire.
 Blofield Church, Norfolk.
 Bourn Church, Cambs.
 Bourne Church, Lincs.
 Bourne Railway Station,
 Lincs.
 Bradley Old Manor, Devon.
 Bredon Church, Hereford.
 Brigsley Church, Lincs.
 Broadway Old Church,
 Worcester.
 Bruton, Dovecote, Somerset.
 Buildwas Abbey, Salop.
 Byland Abbey, Yorks.
 Carbrooke Church, Thetford.
 Carmarthen, Town Wall
 Tower.
 Cavendish Church, Suffolk.

Chester Cathedral and Re- fectory.	Guildford, St. Catherine's Chapel.
Christchurch Priory, Hants.	Guildford, St. Mary's Church.
Clandon West, Surrey.	Hadleigh, Ancient House, Suff.
Clun Church, Salop.	Hamsey Old Church, Sussex.
Compton Church, Surrey.	Hampton Court Palace.
Corsham Cottages, Wilts.	Harlton Church, Cambs.
Costessey Bridge, Norfolk.	Harnham East Church, Wilts.
Craswall Priory, Hereford.	Hatfield Church Organ, Herts.
Crediton, Bell Cage, Devon.	Haslemere Church, Surrey.
Crick Church, Northants.	Haverfordwest Castle, Wales.
Croughton Church, Northants.	Hawkeshead Church, Amble- side.
Croxden Abbey, Staffs.	Hazelbeeck Church, Northants.
Dartmouth, The Butter Walk.	Henley-in-Arden Church, Warwickshire.
Deerhurst, Saxon Chapel.	Hollybush, Worcester, An- cient House.
Dover Castle, Pharos.	Holyrood Chapel.
Downton-on-the-Rock Church, Salop.	Honeychurch Church Devon.
Dymchurch Church, Kent.	Horsley West Church, Surrey.
Enfield, Elizabeth's Palace.	Ipswich, Wolsey's Gate.
Easebourne Church, Sussex.	Kedington Church, Suffolk.
East Grinstead, Sackville College.	Keston Mill, Kent.
Easton-on-the-Hill Church, Northants.	Killinghall Church, St. Thomas', Yorks.
Eckington Church, Derbyshire.	Kingston Bridge, Surrey.
Graveney, All Saints' Church, Kent.	Kingswinford, Churchyard Cross, Staffs.
Guernsey, St. Peter-Port Church.	Kington Russell House, Dorset
Guildford, Abbot's Hospital.	Kirkstead Chapel, Lincs.
Guildford Castle Keep, Guild- ford, Surrey.	Lavenham, The Guildhall, Suffolk.

Leigh-on-Mendip Church, Somerset.	Ludlow, St. John's Hospital, Salop.
Leonard Stanley Church, Glos.	Luntley Court, Hereford- shire.
Linby, St. Michael's Church, Notts.	Lydiate Hall, Lancs.
Lincoln Cathedral.	Lyme Regis Bridge, Dorset.
Lincoln, Roman Wall.	Lyveden New Building, Nor- thants
Little Grimsby, Louth, Lincs.	Macclesfield, Pear Tree House, Maidstone, Tithe Barn.
Llandeloy Church, Pembroke- shire.	Maldon, Sussex, Spital Farm.
Llangellynin Church, Merioneth.	Malmesbury Abbey, Wilts.
Long-Stanton Church, Cambs.	Malvern, Barbon Court Estate.
London, Boswell's House.	Mellor Church, Derby.
London, The Charterhouse.	Middleton, Cheney Church, Northants.
London, Cloth Fair.	Middleton, Old Boar's Head Inn, Lancs.
London, House in Sussex Place, Chiswick.	Middleton Church, Lancs.
London, 75, Dean Street, Soho.	Monmouth, The Kymin.
London, Chapel, St. Martin's Street, W.C.	Myddfai Church, Carmarthen.
London, St. Mary Abchurch.	Newark Castle, Notts.
London, Sir Isaac Newton's House.	Newport, St. Woolos Church, Monmouth.
London, North Street and Smith Square.	Newton St. Cyre's Church, Devon.
London, Tower of London.	Newton Church, Cambs.
London, Westminster Hall Roof.	Newton Flotman Bridge, Norfolk.
London, Ancient Houses, Whitehall.	Norfolk Bridges.
Long Melford Church, Suffolk.	Norwich Cathedral.
	Norwich, St. George's Cole- gate Church.

Nunney Castle, Somerset.
 Oakley Church, Beds.
 Oakington Church, Cambs.
 Ogwell Church, Newton Abbot.
 Old Orchardston Tower.
 Orston Church, Notts.
 Preservation of Stone.
 Passenham Church, Northants.
 Pershore Abbey, Worcester.
 Polesworth Gate House, Warwickshire.
 Portsmouth, St. Thomas' Church.
 Purleigh Church Tower, Essex.
 Radcliffe Tower, Lancs.
 Radcot Bridge, Oxon.
 Radnage Church, Bucks.
 Rahany Church, Meath, Ireland.
 Redbourne Church, Herts.
 Repton Crypt, Derby.
 Richborough, Kent, Roman Remains.
 Richmond Bridge, Surrey and Middlesex.
 Risley Grammar School, Derbyshire.
 Rochdale, Lancs., Castleton Hall.
 Ross-on-Wye, Hereford, Wilton Bridge.
 Rotherwas, Hereford.
 Rowley Regis Church, Staffs.
 St. Neot's Church, Cornwall.
 Shipton Hall, Salop.
 Sidbury Church, Sidmouth.
 Sidmouth, Manston Farm.
 Southampton, Bargate, Hants.
 Southampton, King John's Palace.
 Southall Manor House, Middlesex.
 Southminster Church, Essex.
 Sprotborough Church, Yorks.
 Stalham Church, Norfolk.
 Stamford, St. Leonard's Priory.
 Stanstead Abbots, Clock School, Herts.
 State Control of Ancient Buildings.
 Stockwood Church, Dorset.
 Stopham Bridge, Sussex.
 Stowe Church, Staffs.
 Strata Florida Abbey, Cardigan.
 Strood, Kent, Temple Manor House.
 Sudbury, Ballingdon Hall, Suffolk.
 Sudbury, All Saints' Church, Suffolk.
 Sutcombe Church, Devon.
 Swarthmoor Hall, Lancs.
 Swavesey Church, Cambs.
 Tal-y-lyn Church, Merioneth.

Tarrant Hinton Church,
Dorset.

Tattersall Castle, Lincs.

Thaxted Church, Essex.

Thompson Church, Norfolk.

Tickhill Church, Yorks.

Ticknall Church, Derby.

Todmordon Hall, Lincs.

Torpenhow Church, Cumber-
land.

Tunstead, S. Mary's, Norfolk.

Tutbury Church, Staffs.

Urishay Chapel, Herefordshire.

Verona, Piazza della Erbe.

Wakefield Bridge and Chapel,
Yorks.

Walesby Church, Lincs.

Little Walsingham Church,
Norfolk.

Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

Warwick, Beauchamp Chapel.

Wells Cathedral, Somerset.

Wheatley Hall, nr. Doncaster.

Wickham Church, Hants.

Widford Church, Oxon.

Witham, Cage of Detention,
Essex.

Withyham, Sussex, Old Buck-
hurst.

Withycombe Church, Somers-
et.

Worksop Priory, Notts.

Wrexham, Brynffynnon
House.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

Dr.

GENERAL FUND, 1913.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1912: as last statement		17 0	By Payments during the year 1913:		
" Receipts during the year 1913:			Printing	52 14 8	
Annual Subscriptions			Office Expenses, including		
Donations	338	15 6	Secretary's Travelling Ex-		
Repayments of Travelling Ex-			penditure	48 2 3	
penses in visiting Buildings,			Members' Travelling Expenses	17 0 7	
Sale of Reports, etc.	2	13 10	Secretary's Salary and Clerk	218 8 4	
			Rent of Office	25 0 0	
" Loan from the Building Fund	341	9 4			361 5 10
	25	0 0	" Cash at London City and		
			Midland Bank on 31st Decem-		
			ber, 1913		6 0 6
					£367 6 4

Audited, compared with books and vouchers, and found correct.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

April, 1914.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

BUILDING FUND, 1913.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1912, as last statement	97 19 6	By Contributions during 1913:	
" Donations	37 1 0	Repair Fund:	
		Shalfleet Church, Rev. E. C. Pitt Johnson	7 2 0
		Swavesey Church, Rev. J. S. Sharpe	2 0 0
		Widford Church, Rev. F. E. Foster	30 0 0
		Uncovering Wall Paintings, Ashampstead Church, Rev. C. A. Williamson	20 0 0
		Loan to General Fund	59 2 0
		" Cash at London City and Midland Bank on 31st December, 1913	25 0 0
			50 18 6
			<u>£135 0 6</u>

Audited, compared with receipts and vouchers and found correct.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

April, 1914.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

Dr.

MORRIS FUND, 1913.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Amount on Deposit at the London City and Midland Bank, as last statement ...	71 16 5	By Amount on Deposit at London City and Midland Bank, on December 31st, 1913	74 3 0
„ Interest ...	2 6 7		
	<u>£74 3 0</u>		<u>£74 3 0</u>

Audited, compared with receipt and voucher, and found correct.

April, 1914.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF
ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. £1 1s. or 10s. 6d.

Subscriptions to be sent to the Secretary, A. R. Powys, 20,
Buckingham Street, Adelphi.

Post Office Orders should be made payable at the General Post
Office. Cheques should be crossed "London City and
Midland Bank."

Bankers:—London City and Midland Bank, Limited, 449,
Strand, W.C.

*These form the Committee.

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*W. C. Alexander, *Aubrey House, Kensington.*

Professor Angelo Alessandri, *St. Marco, Venice.*

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R. A. Allison, *Scaleby Hall, Carlisle.*

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 Miss Margaret Gimson, 4, *Belmont Villas*, Leicester.
 Sydney A. Gimson, 20, *Glebe Street*, Leicester.
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 F. L. Griggs, *Dover's House*, *Chipping Campden*, Glos.
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 (Hon. Sec.)

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W. Matthew Hale, *Claverton, Stoke Bishop, near Bristol.*
Ernest C. Hales.
Charles E. Hallé, *The Avenue, 76, Fulham Road.*
Alderman Thomas Hampton, *Walton, Stone, Staffs.*
Thomas Hardy, O.M., LL.D., J.P., *Max Gate, Dorchester.*
F. W. Hasluck, *The Wilderness, Southgate, N.*
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If any Member finds names or addresses incorrectly given the Secretary will be obliged by the error being pointed out to him,

Obituary.

The Society regrets the loss by death of the following members :—

John Belcher, R.A.
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George Dunn.
The Rev. Canon Jessop, D.D.
F. D. Millet.
Mrs. William Morris.
Malcolm C. Powell.
H. Richardson.
Sir J. C. Robinson.

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings

When filled this leaf should be torn from the Report and forwarded to the Secretary, A. R. Powys, 20, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

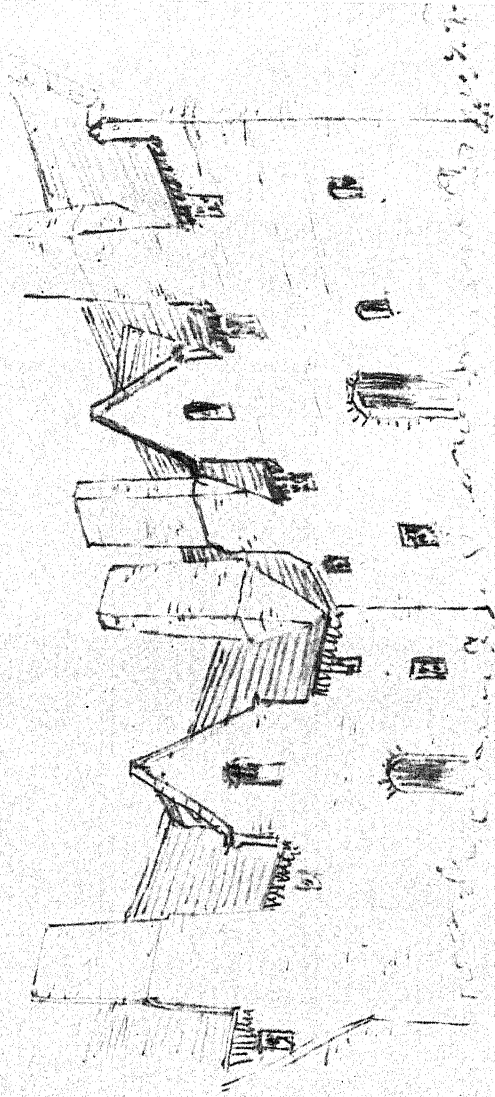
*Names and Addresses of persons who, in my opinion, would be interested to see a copy of the Report of the Society. You may mention my name to those marked.**

Signed.....

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From Sketch by W. Arthur Dixon Feb. 2. 1912

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION
OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS. THIRTY-
EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE ∴ ∴ ∴ JUNE, 1915

A. R. POWYS, SECRETARY,
20, BUCKINGHAM STREET,
ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

Offices—20, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

*Minimum Annual Subscription, Half-a-Guinea ; Life
Members, Ten Guineas.*

[THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE
PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS AS SET FORTH UPON ITS
FOUNDATION IN 1877, AND WHICH ARE HERE REPRINTED IN
1915 WITHOUT ALTERATION.]

A SOCIETY coming before the public with such a name as that above written must needs explain how, and why, it proposes to protect those ancient buildings which, to most people doubtless, seem to have so many and such excellent protectors. This, then, is the explanation we offer.

No doubt within the last fifty years a new interest, almost like another sense, has arisen in these ancient monuments of art; and they have become the subject of one of the most interesting of studies, and of an enthusiasm, religious, historical, artistic, which is one of the undoubted gains of our time; yet we think, that if the present treatment of them be continued, our descendants will find them useless for study and chilling to enthusiasm. We think that those last fifty years of knowledge and attention have done more for their destruction than all the foregoing centuries of revolution, violence, and contempt.

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For Architecture, long decaying, died out, as a popular art at least, just as the knowledge of mediæval art was born. So that the civilised world of the nineteenth century has no style of its own amidst its wide knowledge of the styles of other centuries. From this lack and this gain arose in men's minds the strange idea of the Restoration of ancient buildings; and a strange and most fatal idea, which by its very name implies that it is possible to strip from a building this, that, and the other part of its history—of its life that is, and then to stay the hand at some arbitrary point, and leave it still historical, living, and even as it once was.

In early times this kind of forgery was impossible, because knowledge failed the builders, or perhaps because instinct held them back. If repairs were needed, if ambition or piety pricked on to change, that change was of necessity wrought in the unmistakable fashion of the time; a church of the eleventh century might be added to or altered in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, or even the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but every change, whatever history it destroyed, left history in the gap, and was alive with the spirit of the deeds done midst its fashioning. The result of all this was often a building in which the many changes, though harsh and visible enough, were by their very contrast, interesting and instructive and could by no possibility mislead. But those who make the changes wrought in our day under the name of Restoration, while professing to bring back a building to the best time of its history, have no guide but each his own individual whim to point out to them what is admirable and what contemptible; while the very nature of their task compels them to destroy something and to supply the gap by imagining what the earlier builders should or might have done. Moreover in the

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course of this double process of destruction and addition the whole surface of the building is necessarily tampered with; so that the appearance of antiquity is taken away from such old parts of the fabrics as are left, and there is no laying to rest in the spectator the suspicion of what may have been lost; and in short, a feeble and lifeless forgery is the final result of all the wasted labour.

It is sad to say, that in this manner most of the bigger Minsters, and a vast number of more humble buildings, both in England and on the Continent, have been dealt with by men of talent often, and worthy of better employment, but deaf to the claims of poetry and history in the highest sense of the words.

For what is left we plead before our architects themselves, before the official guardians of buildings, and before the public generally, and we pray them to remember how much is gone of the religion, thought and manners of time past, never by almost universal consent, to be Restored; and to consider whether it be possible to Restore those buildings, the living spirit of which, it cannot be too often repeated, was an inseparable part of that religion and thought, and those past manners. For our part we assure them fearlessly, that of all the Restorations yet undertaken the worst have meant the reckless stripping a building of some of its most interesting material features; while the best have their exact analogy in the Restoration of an old picture, where the partly perished work of the ancient craftsman has been made neat and smooth by the tricky hand of some unoriginal and thoughtless hack of to-day. If, for the rest, it be asked us to specify what kind of amount of art, style, or other interest in a building, makes it worth protecting, we answer, Anything which can be looked on as artistic, picturesque,

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historical, antique, or substantial : any work, in short, over which educated artistic people would think it worth while to argue at all.

It is for all these buildings, therefore, of all times and styles, that we plead, and call upon those who have to deal with them, to put Protection in the place of Restoration, to stave off decay by daily care, to prop a perilous wall or mend a leaky roof by such means as are obviously meant for support or covering, and show no pretence of other art, and otherwise to resist all tampering with either the fabric or ornament of the building as it stands ; if it has become inconvenient for its present use, to raise another building rather than alter or enlarge the old one ;* in fine to treat our ancient buildings as monuments of a bygone art, created by bygone manners, that modern art cannot meddle with without destroying.

Thus, and thus only, shall we escape the reproach of our learning being turned into a snare to us ; thus, and thus only, can we protect our ancient buildings, and hand them down instructive and venerable to those that come after us.

* NOTE.—As the Committee finds this point has been frequently misinterpreted, it decides to add the following note ; October, 1912 : Where the population of a parish has increased and there are no signs of further increase if the Church has not sufficient accommodation, it must, obviously, be enlarged. On the other hand, where there is a steady increase of population, it is a thoroughly wasteful and objectionable policy to enlarge the Church. Many a Church has been enlarged out of all recognition and still been found inadequate, and a new one has had to be built as well.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF
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R.A.
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Mrs. THICKNESSE
F. W. TROUP, F.R.I.B.A.

THACKERAY TURNER, F.S.A.,
F.R.I.B.A. (*Chairman of*
Committee)

EMERY WALKER, F.S.A.

LAWRENCE WEAVER

WILLIAM WEIR

A. RANDALL WELLS

R. DOUGLAS WELLS, F.R.I.B.A.

F. A. WHITE

CHARLES C. WINMILL

Members of the Society are invited to attend the meetings of the
Committee as visitors.

HONORARY SECRETARIES:

RT. HON. EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES,
F.S.A., 7, Audley Square, W.

RT. HON. EARL FERRERS, 35, Victoria Road, Kensington, W.

G. RUTTER FLETCHER, F.S.A., 22, Causton Rd., Highgate, N.

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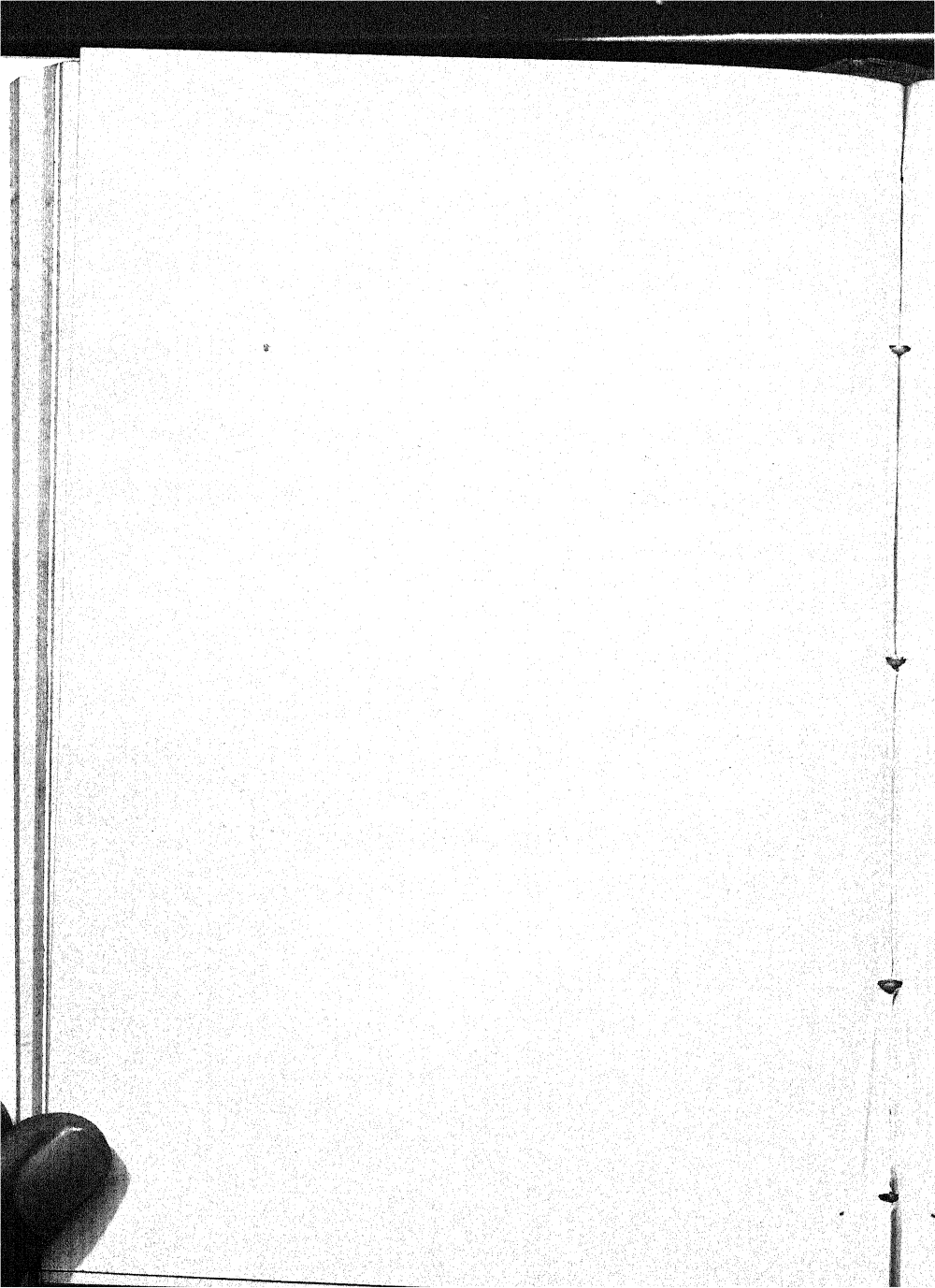
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W.C.

SECRETARY:

A. R. POWYS, 20, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

THOSE of the Society's members who contemplate making contributions to any work of repair, will greatly strengthen the Society's position by making their gifts conditional upon the work being done in accordance with the Society's views.

Information on any case can be obtained from the Secretary, who will be pleased to forward any contributions members may desire to make through the Society, or to have information of contributions forwarded direct.



INTRODUCTION.

BEFORE speaking of the work done by the Society during the year, the Committee wishes to inform the members that the Secretary, Mr. A. R. Powys, has accepted a commission in the 11th Battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment and it has been thought right to continue his pay during his absence, Mr. Thackeray Turner having undertaken to do his work.

During recent years more of those buildings of minor importance which lend to a town or village its peculiar tone and character have been destroyed than in any previous period.

In example of this the following cases may be cited.

At Petersfield, Hants, an Elizabethan house in the Market Place known as Castle House has been completely demolished. The old house on the south side of the High Street in the same town has changed hands during the year and the Committee sincerely hopes the new owner will treat it sympathetically but it has no guarantee that this will be so.

At Billingshurst, in Sussex, a fine old house has been cleared away and it is rumoured has been erected on a new site elsewhere. In any case, its loss is greatly to be regretted as, even if it has been re-erected, it has lost the charm it possessed in its original position.

At Tamworth in Staffordshire, a block of old almshouses

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has been pulled down and new buildings erected on the site. The accompanying sketch gives some idea of the pleasant group they formed but the colouring afforded by the red brick work was their principal charm.

At Selby, in Yorkshire, the ancient houses shewn in the photograph on the adjoining page were destroyed some little time ago in order that a new Post Office might be erected on the site. The new building is now completed and the second photograph illustrates what now stands in place of the interesting old group.

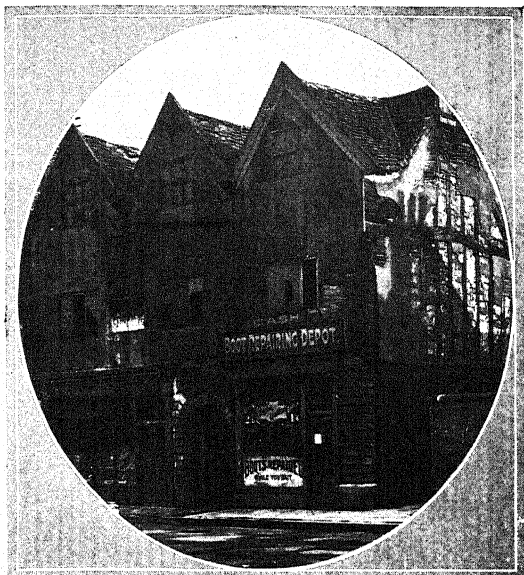
On the other hand the Committee is glad to report as an instance of careful repair an old cottage at Otford in Kent which has been put in proper order by its new owner who is a member of this Society.

The Committee has always done its best to prevent such destruction and with this object an arrangement has been made with the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association for a member of this Society to sit on the Council of that body.

The Committee believes that this will be very useful especially in regard to those cases where interesting old buildings are situated in districts which are becoming thickly populated and where it is necessary to build a smaller class of house.

Three cases before the Committee at the present time may be mentioned where large old houses are threatened for this purpose—Castleton Hall, near Rochdale, Lydiate Hall, Lancs., and Wheatley Hall, Yorks.

During the past few weeks, the Committee has brought the Society to the notice of a certain number of clergy by sending to them copies of a Report on their old Church, drawn up in the early days of the Society's existence.



Hutchinson photographer

By kind permission of the "Sphere"

OLD HOUSES AT SELBY, YORKS



Hutchinson photographer

NEW POST OFFICE AT SELBY, ON SITE OF ABOVE

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The Committee thinks members may be interested in the following extract from one of the replies received in acknowledgment of the Reports.

"I am much obliged for the Reports on the Churches of Breage and Germoe which you have forwarded to me.

"It would have been well if your advice had been taken both from the point of view of beautiful architecture and utility. . . . The hand of the Philistine has been heavy on the beautiful Church of Breage. Why did you not at the time call the attention of the authorities to the matter? No faculty could have been obtained for the Stone Altars and much else included in the restoration. The true character of the Church here has been lost, luckily at Germoe the hand of the spoiler was stayed."

Old Buildings in the War Area.

In September last, this Society approached the American Ambassador who forwarded a letter on its behalf to the President of the United States asking that representations should be made to the German Government to protect works of art in the war area.

The difficulties of the situation are obviously very great and the result of these representations seems to be negative.

The question of how to deal with old buildings which have been damaged or destroyed has many points of controversy which can hardly be settled at the present time.

The following is a brief account of a meeting when the matter was discussed.

On Thursday, 25th February, 1915, Monsieur Victor Horta, Director of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, at

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Brussels, kindly attended a Committee Meeting of this Society with the object of laying before those present his views with regard to the repair of buildings in Belgium after the War.

Monsieur Horta said that, when Peace was restored, Belgium would be faced with a great problem in the matter of housing, for the day would come when the thousands at present seeking shelter elsewhere, would return, and in parts of the country no houses remained standing. Art would suffer in consequence. Buildings would be hastily erected by financiers, not by the Government, and the only practical solution of the difficulty would be to build houses of a more or less temporary nature until the immediate need is less pressing.

Proceeding, Monsieur Horta gave a brief account of the growth of Architecture in Belgium, and then passed on to the question of ancient buildings. He said those old buildings which followed no fixed rule were undoubtedly the most sympathetic, and were the work of real artists. But in Belgium very few monuments remain untouched, the people of that country having always restored their works of art. To-day Belgium is rich in famous architecture, but unfortunately many of these buildings do not possess the atmosphere of the period they purport to represent, owing to the restoration already mentioned. Monsieur Horta considered that buildings cannot live for ever, in spite of skilful repair, and that, having lived their time, they should be allowed to die as, like man himself, all human work must disappear.

Monsieur Horta illustrated his theory by referring to Dinant Cathedral. Unhappily, this wonderful building has suffered terribly. Its perfect tower in no definite style is seriously damaged and no one can restore it. Better build

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a modern Cathedral with all its possible faults than try to restore such a masterpiece as Dinant Cathedral.

Nevertheless, some old buildings will have to be made fit to serve the purposes for which they are intended and these should be repaired by adding parts characteristic of to-day. All one can ask of an architect is sincerity, and in dealing with the devastated buildings a chosen architect should be allowed freedom to rebuild according to his taste.

Monsieur Horta personally considered that the traces of War should not be altogether removed but the ruined buildings should remain as they are as a lesson to future generations. Men forget—but monuments remember for ever. Such a building as the Cloth Hall at Ypres will stand for ever as a living example of the horrors of warfare.

In answer to a question as to whether it would be advisable to treat the Cloth Hall in such a way as to reproduce the whole block, without closely following the detail, Monsieur Horta was of opinion that it should be left alone, as a lover of art could picture in his imagination the absent parts.

In conclusion, Monsieur Horta admitted that his views were quite exceptional in Belgium, no Society such as our own existing in that country, and although he alone is fighting against restoration, he was confident his efforts would eventually meet with success as he was educating the great architects of the future and, if the Belgian Government refused to adopt his principles, its work would be ultimately undone.

On behalf of the Committee, the Chairman thanked Monsieur Horta and invited him to become an Honorary Member of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Monsieur Horta responded and expressed his appreciation of the honour done to him.

CARE OF ANCIENT CHURCHES.

ARCHBISHOPS' COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

IN the Introduction to our last year's Report we gave an account of a deputation which waited upon the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. Since then the Committee, which was appointed by their Graces to go into the whole question, has presented its Report, of which a brief summary appeared in *The Times* of the 6th December, 1914.

The Committee of this Society thinks the Report so important and so misleading as regards the position which the Society holds that it reprints the summary here together with the reply which it sent to the Ancient Monuments Committee. The reply was acknowledged but never answered and we feel that no satisfactory answer was possible.

In June of last year the Archbishops of Canterbury and York requested Sir Lewis Dibdin, as the Dean of the Arches, in conjunction with other Diocesan Chancellors, to ascertain and report on the steps taken on the issue of faculties for the protection of Church fabrics which have to undergo repair or alteration. Sir Alfred B. Kempe and Sir Charles E. H. Chadwyck-Healey acted with Sir Lewis Dibdin as a Committee, and they have now presented their report.

The Committee received replies to a series of questions they addressed to every Bishop and Chancellor in England and Wales, while Mr. Walter Tapper and Mr. Ernest Newton, nominated for the purpose by the then President of the Royal Institution of British Architects, as well as Mr. W. D. Caröe,

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Architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, gave the Committee the benefit of their experience and judgment. A memorial which had been presented to the Archbishops by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, together with a list of forty churches where "destructive work" was alleged to have been "carried out under a faculty since 1896," were also considered. The Committee express their special appreciation of the valuable statement and evidence of Canon G. M. Livett, Hon. Editor of *Archæologia Cantiana*.

The Committee state that churches and their contents are legally under the care of the Bishop of the Diocese as Ordinary, and those delegated to act on his behalf. His jurisdiction, exercised by the Chancellor in the Consistory Court of the Diocese, extends to the control of every change which affects the structure, appearance, ornaments, decoration, or furniture of a church though in practice it is not asserted in small matters of repair or furnishing. The report, however, points out that it would be impossible for churchwardens to discharge their duty of seeing to the upkeep of churches unless some authority independent of, or delegated by, the Ordinary were recognised as inherent in their office. Its extent is to be defined rather by common assent in particular cases than by the general application of precise rules. But if a substantial alteration—even by way of repair, e.g., an entirely new roof—is contemplated, the licence or faculty of the Ordinary is necessary. Especially is this the case with regard to so-called repairs to ancient work which if carried out might impair or otherwise affect, historical or artistic tradition. If an incumbent, churchwardens, or vestry be in doubt whether a particular work is substantial enough to require a faculty, the view of the Ordinary should be sought and must prevail, because his jurisdiction extends to all changes, and the limits of its exercise are determined rather by his discretion than by express law.

"DESTRUCTIVE WORK."

The Committee further state that:—"The matters for judicial consideration by the Chancellor in coming to a decision on any application for a faculty (whether unopposed or opposed) are: (1) Whether the proposed change is in accordance with ecclesiastical law; (2) Whether in the particular circumstance it is desirable." Faculties involving considerable alteration or renovation of ancient churches are not granted unless an architect

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of recognised position recommends the work and supervises its execution. But there exists no uniform or officially recognised machinery by which the Court can obtain skilled and independent advice upon archæological, architectural, and artistic questions arising on applications for faculties. This, in the opinion of the Committee, is a defect which is not fully met, though certain precautions are usually taken by the Chancellors, who are conversant with ecclesiastical law, but not necessarily experts in archæology. It is, the Committee declares, a matter of congratulation that the faculty jurisdiction is judiciously and carefully exercised and has been largely effective, especially during the last twenty or thirty years, in preventing ill-considered changes in the fabrics of ancient parish churches.

PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

With regard to the list of forty churches submitted to the Archbishops and described by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings as cases where destructive work has been carried out under a faculty since 1896, the Committee find that in twenty-one out of the forty cases named no faculty was obtained.

The alleged instances, therefore, of "destructive work" done "under a faculty" must in any view be reduced to less than one-half the proposed number. An examination of the list in detail leads to startling results. In one case the only criticism is that the church was "entirely 'restored' by Bodly" (*sic*). By "Bodly" is meant the late G. F. Bodley, R.A., and the inference seems to be that any works suggested by this eminent architect must be harmful. As a matter of fact, the works were of enlargement and adornment rather than "restoration," and were very carefully considered by the Chancellor. In another case not only was no faculty granted, but the list is blank as to the nature of the work and the objection to it. In eighteen of the nineteen cases where faculties were obtained well-known architects were employed—*e.g.*, the late Mr. Hodgson Fowler, Sir Thomas Jackson, the late Mr. Bodley, Mr. Comper, and Mr. Currey. In the nineteenth case the faculty was not for architectural work but for stained-glass windows. In ten of the nineteen cases the allegations of the Society are categorically denied by those on the spot with intimate knowledge of and responsibility for the churches concerned. In another case (one of the non-faculty group) complaint is made of the refacing of an ancient wall, which, however, seems

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to have been erected almost within living memory—*viz.*, about 1818.

Attention is drawn to the fact that two conditions must be fulfilled in dealing with churches. The primary purpose of a parish church is to provide a suitable place for public worship, adequate for the needs of the parishoners. Secondly, a distinction must be made between the admitted conclusions of architectural science and antiquarian research and views on those subjects which, however strongly held by individuals, are not universally accepted.

INSISTENCE ON THE NEED OF FACULTIES.

The Committee make several suggestions for the improvement of procedure in faculty suits, for preventive measures, for the supervision of works after the issue of a faculty, and for securing additional coercive power. Only in the case of two of these recommendations would an Act of Parliament be necessary for their effective adoption. In making their recommendations the Committee have considered how the machinery of the Consistory Courts may be made more effective for the protection of ancient churches from neglect or ill-advised alterations. But they add, "It is plain that no machinery, however perfect, will be of the smallest use for this purpose unless it be used. The Chancellor may sit in his Court; he may deal with matters when they come before him with admirable knowledge and judgment; the procedure of the Court may be simple, speedy, effective, and inexpensive; but all will be to no purpose for the protection of ancient churches unless, first, those who desire to restore or alter or add to them are induced to enter the Court, or, in other words, are compelled to apply for a faculty; and unless, secondly, the orders made and the faculties granted by the Court are properly carried out. The Committee desire to express their emphatic opinion that these two matters are of far greater importance and urgency than any improvement of the existing faculty procedure and even than the formation of advisory bodies."

"There is reason to fear," the report proceeds, "that a considerable proportion of the works undertaken with regard to parish churches are, as a matter of fact, executed without faculty—that is to say, without the control of any public authority. The list of forty churches to which reference has already been made, however ineffectual as evidence of the failure of faculties,

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when granted, to accomplish their purpose, is important as showing how often faculties are omitted altogether."

In the opinion of the Committee the machinery of the Consistory Courts for the proper consideration and decision of cases submitted to them can, without much difficulty or change, be made reasonably effective by the joint action of the Bishops and Chancellors. But in order to make it adequate for the protection of ancient churches it is necessary to enforce (1) applications for faculties in all proper cases and (2) the due observance of faculties when granted. The fulfilment of these conditions can only be secured by the direct and sustained efforts of the Bishops themselves, first and chiefly by using their very large powers of influence and persuasion, and secondly, if and when necessary, by coercive proceedings to compel obedience to the law.

19th December, 1914.

The Secretary, The Ancient Monuments Committee.

SIR,

I am desired by my Committee to thank you for the Report of the Ancient Monuments (Churches) Committee to their Graces the Lord Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

My Committee appreciates the document as being one of great importance and it welcomes the evidence it contains of the increasing care the Church takes of her valuable property in old buildings.

I am further to refer to the criticism in it of certain documents prepared by this Society and of the principles underlying these documents. Is the Ancient Monuments Committee aware that the papers prepared by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, namely the "Notes and List" to which official reference is made in your Report, were drawn up as a memorandum for use by the deputation to the Archbishops on the day when their Graces received the representatives of this Society, and were only of the nature of an index to be supplemented on that occasion by oral explanations with the help of correspondence and large volumes of photographs taken to Lambeth for the purpose? Even if your Committee was not fully informed of these facts, the "Notes and List" show obviously on the face of them that they were not complete nor "formal" documents. Your

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Committee noticed this but, instead of inferring that an index was intended as an index, expressed regret that "our aim had not found more decorous expression." This perverse misreading underlies the whole of your Committee's criticism of our List.

My Committee could have wished therefore that, before coming to definite conclusions on the cases mentioned so briefly in "the list of forty churches," further evidence for the grounds which led it to mention these cases had been asked from it. The Ancient Monuments Committee evidently realised the brevity with which these cases were stated and must have known the Society would not have referred to these cases if the note, which accompanied each, had been all that it had before it on which to form an opinion. My Committee feels that it has been unfairly used on these grounds, though it must be understood that it considers this of little importance in comparison with the excellence of the work which the Ancient Monuments Committee has undertaken and already accomplished.

Referring to the Report and to some of those points on which my Committee thinks more information should have been asked from it.

As regards the cases erroneously included in the "List" as having been carried out under a faculty, my Committee regrets that it was misinformed. It had not thought it possible that in twenty-one out of forty cases mentioned, work of so much importance could have been carried out without a faculty, that is to say, without the control of any public authority. It rejoices to find that your Report recommends steps being taken to prevent this happening in future.

The Report refers to the case of Elvaston Church, which was "entirely restored" by the late Mr. Bodley. The inference read by the Ancient Monuments Committee into this statement, namely that any works suggested by this eminent architect must be harmful, is hardly fair. The Ancient Monuments Committee should realise that it is "restoration" to which the Society objects and not Mr. Bodley. In one of the documents which my Committee believes the Ancient Monuments Committee has in its possession, namely "Notes of the chief points to be laid before his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and his Grace the Archbishop of York on the 16th July, 1913, at 11.30 a.m., at Lambeth," paragraph 16, will be found the explanation of the reference to Mr. Bodley, for the case is an instance of work being carried out by a well-known architect in an ancient building and reducing both its historic and artistic value.

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It is acknowledged that architects, in the first rank of the profession, have in time past done much harm by their treatment of old churches, witness some of the works of Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., and Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A. The meaning of this case is that the fame of an architect is not security against like treatment. If the Ancient Monuments Committee approves the work done at Elvaston Church, this Society will regretfully find itself holding a quite opposite opinion. The Ancient Monuments Committee states that "as a matter of fact the old Church was enlarged and adorned." This work is usually known to the public as restoration, but as this is a mis-use of the word, inverted commas were used in the "List" to show this point. Restoration, as regards buildings, in its true sense means the replacing of fallen or displaced members, stone, timber, iron or glass, in their original position. To renew is not to restore, and to adorn or enlarge is no more so, but the word is now so loosely used as to hold any of these meanings.

Referring to the Notes for the Memorial to the Archbishops, it is clearly stated that the Society raises no objection to additions to churches where no other means of obtaining accommodation for the congregation or the clergy can be found, but not otherwise. Again, it considers the features and characteristics of a mediæval church far more valuable than any modern adornments of it, which unfortunately, however good, cannot be inserted or added without disturbing the former qualities.

My Committee believes that the Ancient Monuments Committee will agree with the principles involved here, and that it will even go further and admit that unhappily a mistake was made in the case of Elvaston Church. It is observed that a quotation is made of some words of Mr. Peers, which undoubtedly should have weight, but they are not in themselves evidence that he would have approved the work done at Elvaston or other churches on the "List."

Case no. 19 was included in the list, but without any remark, as the Society possesses a photograph, dated 1905, which it was proposed to produce to the Archbishops, but no opportunity occurred to do so.

Referring to the sentence from the Report of the Ancient Monuments Committee "in eighteen or nineteen cases where faculties were obtained, well-known architects were employed." I am directed to draw your attention again to the Notes, paragraph 16, and to the reference already made to the subject in connection with Mr. Bodley. It is thought that the weight of the

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evidence on these points will be sufficient to show that even well-known architects make mistakes. We may point out that an architect generally becomes well-known through his modern building and, on account of his reputation gained in this way, his opinion is accepted, and the nation loses a portion of the historic works of its early days.

Referring to the ten cases mentioned by name, my Committee would be glad of an opportunity of giving further evidence and it thinks it can produce categorical affirmation by disinterested persons with intimate knowledge to support its statements. It does not wish to make use of any unfair argument in its favour, but, since the works are all of recent date, it would suggest that some of the denials, referred to in the Report, were made by the persons who ordered or supported the various works, and whose opinions, therefore, are hardly likely to be other than favourable to the results.

It would seem that only one more reference is necessary to this series of criticism, namely, to the case said to refer to stained glass alone. The nineteenth case in the "List" has no reference to stained glass so that it is thought that the criticism can only refer to Walpole St. Andrew, and therefore the following remarks concern this church.

At Walpole St. Andrew, the east window was of the fifteenth or early sixteenth century workmanship. It had an even number of lights (four is the number stated), but the central dividing mullion was entirely removed and the tracery altered in order that stained glass, having a central picture, could be inserted. This can hardly be justified by any person or body who, like the Ancient Monuments Committee, are undoubtedly desirous to protect ancient work.

On p. 5 of the Report, in paragraph beginning "There are two . . .," it is said that this Society, to be useful, must consider how to adapt an ancient building to modern uses. It is hardly necessary to say that the Society is fully aware of this but, at the same time, it does not forget the importance to the country and to the Church of an old building as a work of art and as living example of early history. The inference is that this Society does not consider how to adapt ancient buildings and the answer to this inference is to be found in the Notes before referred to.

Again on p. 5, as to Restoration. It is true that the Society does emphatically object to restoration in the sense of an attempt to reproduce to-day the art of a long past century. It considers this process fundamentally wrong.

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In the same paragraph it is stated that the Society holds that old stone should be repaired with tile. This is not the whole of the conclusion which the Society has reached. What the Society does advocate is that new material should not be put in until it becomes structurally necessary and that, when the time comes the quality of the material inserted should be such as will necessitate the least possible interference with the structure, as will make the work lasting and as will detract from the tone and character of the building as little as possible. The Society has found that tile satisfies these requirements in many cases better than other materials. It is the principle and not the means which is the important matter. Once that is grasped the means of executing the work satisfactorily are almost unlimited.

My Committee would appreciate the confidence of the Ancient Monuments Committee if that body were willing to let it see the Appendices which are referred to in the Report.

As His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and His Grace the Archbishop of York were so courteous as to receive a deputation from the Society, my Committee thinks it is entitled to send a copy of this letter to each of them.

My Committee wishes me to add that it is most anxious to help the effort now being made under such hopeful conditions and would be glad to give its services in whatever way may be thought useful.

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

The Committee would be glad to receive any back numbers of the Annual Report for which members have no further use.

At the end of this issue will be found a perforated leaf which is inserted for the convenience of members who wish the Secretary to send a copy of this report to any of their friends.

NOTES ON CASES.

The following notes on a few selected cases give general indication of the work done since the issue of the last Annual Report. Should any member wish for further particulars of any of the cases described or mentioned in the Report, the Secretary will gladly supply them.

Curfew Tower, Barking.

It is with pleasure that the Committee is able to report that the West window of the old Gateway to Barking Parish Church has been opened out and repaired in accordance with the Report which it approved. The Committee would, however, add that the surface of the walling is in need of preservative treatment in order to check the decay now in progress.

Beverley Minster.

During the past year Canon Nolloth has installed a modern heating apparatus in the Minster, fed from a furnace house built against the North Transept, adjoining the foundations of the Chapter House.

The Committee is glad to report that its local correspondent has informed it that every care has been taken to do no harm to the building in arranging the pipes and that the new

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heating chamber, although in itself an undesirable addition, is less offensive than might have been expected.

Bruton Dovecot, Somerset.

In last year's report, the Committee earnestly appealed for funds for the repair of this Dovecot in order that the building might be handed over to the National Trust.

Though the response was not equal to what the Society had hoped, a fact which was probably due to the war, enough money has been collected to undertake the most necessary work, and the Committee is glad to report that this is to be put in hand immediately.

Fitzgerald Chapel, Buckland Church, Berks.

The work of repair to the fabric of this Chapel was undertaken during 1914, and in accordance with the Report dated August 1914, which gives the following description of the building.

The Chapel forms the north transept of Buckland Church and measures internally eighteen feet in width by twenty-one feet six inches in length. The walls are built of stone in thin courses, rough casted externally and plastered internally.

The north, east and west walls contain three-light windows of fourteenth century insertion, with a moulded string course underneath, about seven feet six inches above the floor. The east wall contains a piscina on the south side underneath the window.

The pointed archway leading into the tower appears to

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retain its original form but unfortunately its masonry has been renewed in recent years.

The roof is constructed of oak to a steep pitch and covered with Stonesfield slates. The rafters are supported on two purlins framed into three principals constructed with good tie-beams and collars. The timbers, which are painted, appear sound but the battens supporting the slates seem to have perished.

Portions of the jambs and arches of two lancet windows have been exposed recently on the inside of the west wall. They appear to be the original thirteenth century windows with painted decoration on the jambs and head.

The north wall contains indication of similar windows built up.

In dealing with the repair of the walls, it was found on examination that the foundations are well constructed and of sufficient depth to ensure a solid footing. The angle buttresses at the north east corner had become undermined with the wet, and a good bed of cement concrete has been inserted under them and the solid portions of the buttresses pinned up in a secure manner. The cracks in the N.E. and N.W. angles have been repaired by the removal of the loose walling, from the inside face to the back of the outer face, and the solid portions on each side bonded together. The work was done in short heights at a time, commencing from the bottom of each crack and continued upwards to its full extent.

The remaining portions of the two lancet windows in the west wall, on either side of the three-light fourteenth century window, have been carefully opened out by splaying off the angle of the filling in on the inside face of the wall. The outer jambs of both lancets have disappeared, and only a

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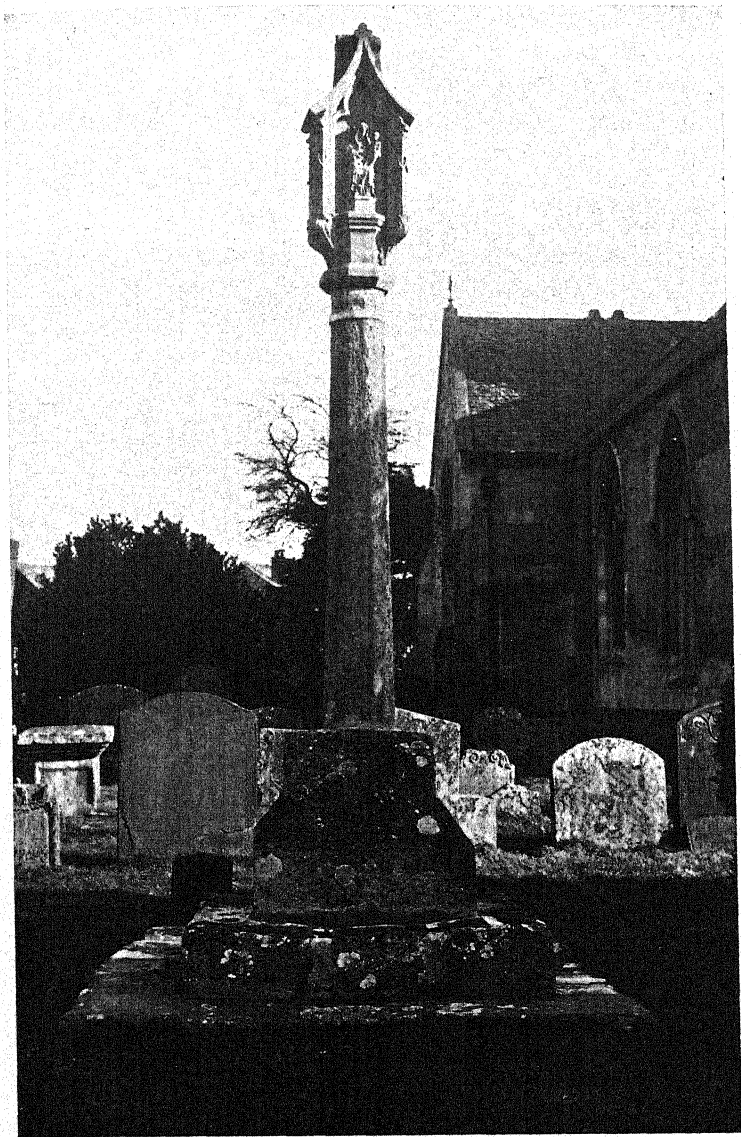
portion of one jamb and the arch over it in each window remains on the inside face of the wall. The old plaster, which remains on the surface, is hacked for a key to the modern plaster with which it was covered. It has been carefully cleaned, as far as the painted surface would allow of, and the plaster repaired where necessary. The angle of the splay with the interior face of the wall is decorated with a shaft with cap and base, and the surface of the splay is covered with conventional flowers. The jambs of two similar windows in the north wall were found close to the angles and they have been opened out and exposed as far as possible. They are decorated in a similar manner to those in the west wall.

The east wall does not appear to have had any lancet windows in it, but on either side of the existing three-light fourteenth century window, shafts are painted on the surface of the plaster in imitation of the lancet windows in the opposite wall. In the south angle of the wall a narrow painted doorway was discovered on the outer face of the wall. It appears to be an original entrance and it has been left exposed.

The modern roughcast on the exterior of the walls has been removed, and the thin courses of rubble walling re-pointed with lime mortar. The stone dressings to the buttresses and the windows have been repaired and re-pointed.

In dealing with the roof, the stone slates were removed, and cleaned and repegged with oak pins, and the timbers have been repaired and strengthened with seasoned oak, scarfed and bolted to the remaining sound portions of the roof.

On the completion of the repair, the colour wash was removed from the timbers with a stiff brush. The spaces in



CHURCHYARD CROSS, CHARLTON KINGS, GLOUCESTERSHIRE
ANCIENT SHAFT OF CROSS WITH NEW FINIAL





CHURCHYARD CROSS, CHARLTON KINGS, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

FINIAL OF SUNDIAL PLACED ON NEW SHAFT



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between the rafters have been plastered on laths nailed on the back of the rafters so that their full depth is seen below. The stone slates have been refixed on rent oak laths nailed to vertical battens fixed on the back of the rafters and the old oak eaves gutter repaired and refixed in position.

The plaster on the walls and the roof has been treated with two coats of specially prepared limewash toned with colour.

The fragments of old stained glass in the east window have been carefully releaded and refixed in position and the glazing of the outer windows cleaned and repaired.

The tomb under the north window to Sir Edward Yate, Baronet, dated 1648, which was failing to pieces, has been carefully refixed and cleaned. The other monument at the north end of the west wall, to John Yate, dated 1658, has also been repaired and cleaned, and the large radiator against the west wall has been repainted a stone colour in place of the former red and gold.

The brick chimney to the modern heating chamber, which was carried up in the external angle on the west side of the Chapel, has been removed and a flue constructed in the wall of the nave and taken through the lead gutter behind the parapet.

Church Yard Cross, Charlton Kings, Glos.

The two accompanying photographs illustrate what has befallen the old Churchyard Cross at Charlton Kings. One shews the old shaft surmounted by a new top and the other the old sundial termination which is now placed upon a new base some ten or fifteen yards away from the old cross.

The Committee regards this case as a particularly unpar-

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donable work of Restoration as the original structure was in good order.

Cbarney Manor House, Berks.

In last year's report it was stated that this house had been thoroughly repaired, and that the barns adjoining, which were very fine, were to be left intact.

The Committee now has to report, with regret, that two of these have been destroyed in order to give more space in the garden and in order to avoid the expense of upkeep.

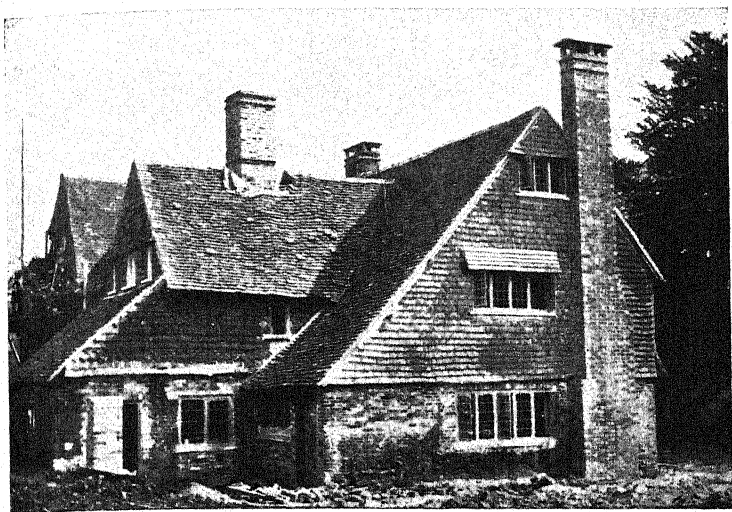
"West End," Chiddingfold, Surrey.

This small house, situated in a charming little valley watered by a stream, is an interesting example of late mediæval domestic work of the simple homely type.

The original portion dates from about 1450. A wing to the South East was added about a hundred years afterwards, and still further additions were made from time to time. Finally the building was converted into three cottages.

The property then came into the market; and the purchaser, desiring to use the house as his residence, and keenly appreciative of the quiet beauty of the old building, sought the assistance of the Society in reference to the necessary alterations and the choice of an architect under whose care they might be made.

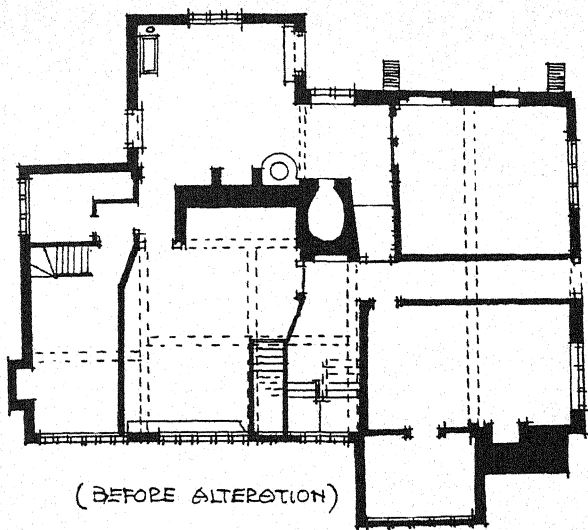
In the course of carrying out the work something of the history of the fabric has been unravelled and several interesting features have come to light. The house makes a delightful home and will thus be preserved for many generations.



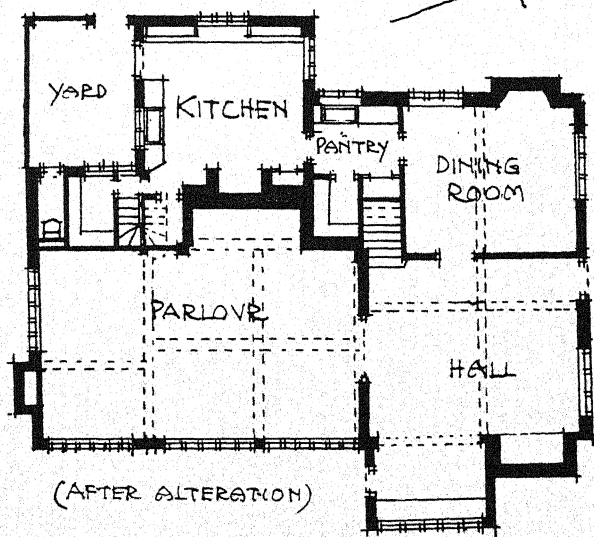
"WEST END" CHIDDINGFOLD, SURREY
AFTER ALTERATION



"WEST END" CHIDDINGFOLD, SURREY
AFTER ALTERATION



10 5 0 10 20 30
SCALE OF FEET



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Christchurch Priory.

For the present it seems that the schemes for restoring the Lady Chapel are in abeyance. It will be remembered that the Committee definitely opposed any alteration to this building being undertaken since it is in thorough repair, and since, it appears, the Chapel is not needed for Church service.

Ancient House, Clavering, Essex.

This house, which contains a perfect specimen of Queen Anne panelling in one of the rooms and other interesting features dating from the sixteenth century, has at last been bought by a lady who values old buildings, and put into habitable condition, the shop being converted into a drawing room.

With a few exceptions this work has been satisfactorily carried out. The Committee wishes to make public acknowledgment of the courteous way in which its recommendations were accepted by the present owner.

Crediton Church, Devon.

The Committee is glad to report that the alterations and repairs, which it recommended at an earlier date, to the bell cage in the tower of Crediton Church have been satisfactorily finished.

Old Buildings in Cyprus.

One of the effects of this otherwise disastrous War is that Cyprus has come entirely under the control of the British Government, with the result that the Curator of Ancient Monuments, Mr. George Jeffery, will be in a better position to exercise his authority than when the country was under Turkish influence.

Deerhurst Church, Glos.

All members of the Society will recollect the well-known Church at Deerhurst with its interesting Saxon work and the Cromwellian arrangement of seating at the east end.

This old building has been threatened during the year with alteration and further a suggestion was made to rebuild the Saxon apse. Both schemes were vigorously opposed by the Committee but it cannot claim sole credit for the satisfactory result. Other influential Societies stepped forward and definitely opposed the suggestions which it seems are now finally defeated.

Norman House, Exeter.

The attention of the Society was called to the discovery of this interesting old house during the widening of King Street. A member visited it, and a report was sent to the Town Clerk, pointing out the value of the building, and pleading for its preservation.

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The Committee is glad to say that the City Council have expressed their desire for the preservation of the house, and it is hoped that the necessary funds to carry out the works of repair will be obtained, and the safety of the house ensured.

Fowlescombe Manor, Devon.

This old Manor house has fallen on bad times and presents a most melancholy picture. It has suffered from the hand of the "restorer" and now is fast dropping to pieces owing to neglect. The Hall is the only room worthy of notice but it is undoubtedly deserving of attention. It contains a fine fireplace built of granite bearing the initials of members of the Fowel family.

The Committee hopes that good fortune may still befall the old house and that its ancient features may be repaired and maintained in their present position.

Framlingham Castle, Suffolk.

Two professional members of the Society visited this building during the recent repair and were kindly met by the Government Inspector of Ancient Monuments.

The work in progress is on the whole in accordance with the principles of the Society. Such minor points of difference as exist between the methods adopted by H.M. Office of Works and those which this Society would have recommended are hardly greater than might be found in the work of different members of this Society.

S. Mary's Church, Guildford.

The groined apse of the Chapel of St. John on the north side of the chancel has the remains of original colour decoration on the plastered cells of the vaulting. This had fallen into a state of decay, and was in urgent need of attention. The Society having been consulted, made a Report and advised as to the best method of dealing with the case. The recommendations embodied in the Report have now been carried out and everything possible has been done to preserve the old decoration and its plaster background. The Church generally has suffered from the mistaken zeal of the "restorer" of fifty years ago; one of whose acts was to pave the Chancel with encaustic tiles of a sham mediæval character. These have been removed and replaced by slabs of old Purbeck and Sussex marble with great gain to the appearance of the Sanctuary.

Guildford Castle Keep.

The stonework of the pier forming the South East Angle of the Norman Keep of Guildford Castle was rapidly decaying for the whole of its height and became a matter of grave concern to the Corporation as custodians of the fabric.

This pier is of rubble masonry (like the rest of the tower) with angle quoins of freestone. The quoins, very imperfectly bonded into the structure and deeply weather-worn, were becoming detached. Large portions had already fallen, others seemed likely to follow and the prospect became somewhat alarming.

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The Corporation of Guildford seemed inclined to follow the procedure of about thirty years ago, when a similar state of affairs arose at the corresponding pier on the North East Angle. This was then "restored" in the manner of the time by rebuilding with entirely new stone dressings.

The offer of advice and help from the Society having been accepted, a scaffold was erected and a thorough examination made and the result of it embodied in a Report. The Guildford Corporation decided to follow the advice given in the Society's Report; and the work has now been carried out most carefully by the Borough Surveyor in collaboration with an Architect member of the Society.

The decayed stonework was cut out in small portions at a time, the missing parts being built up with thick hand-made roofing tiles, well bonded into the main walls of the structure, and the tile surface being partly covered with a film of lias lime mortar. The less decayed stonework received copious dressings of Baryta water; the Angle of the Tower is now perfectly sound and secure and shews little signs of having been interfered with.

Ancient Barn, Highworth, Wilts.

In spite of the many efforts made locally, the owner of this building found it impossible to maintain it in good order. The Society understands that he wished to do so and that he tried to secure this end.

The Committee feels it is sad that the majority of people do not appreciate the interest added to a village by buildings of this class. It would point out how necessary it is to preserve them if the characteristics of the countryside are to be upheld.

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Hollesley Church, Suffolk.

The Committee learned that works of repair were immediately necessary to the Tower of this Church, the walls of which are fractured, not dangerously but certainly needing attention. A portion of the facing of the tower directly below the water shoot on the west side appeared likely to fall at any moment.

The Society offered to send a professional member, who happened to be in the neighbourhood, to visit the building and to advise on its repair. The Architect, who had reported on the Tower to the Vicar, was unable to meet the Society's representative on the spot.

Certain suggestions were made by the Committee which were courteously received by the Architect in charge of the work.

The War, however, prevented the collection of sufficient funds for the repair and the points of difference are still under discussion.

Honeychurch Church, Devon.

The Committee is glad to report that the work of repair to this Church was satisfactorily carried out, the Architect in charge having consulted the Society, whose approval he obtained.

Limington Church, Shipston-on-Stour, Worcs.

A description of the work of repair to the Tower of this Church was given in the Report of 1911 and during last year

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the following further repairs have been carried out in accordance with the Society's methods.

The exterior of the Nave walls, which is faced with rubble stone, allowed of the wet penetrating through the defective pointing, also the displaced stone of the battlemented parapets.

The south porch was in a similar state and the plaster on the inside was loose and falling off in places.

The work of repointing the walls, and the refacing and repointing of the parapets, has been undertaken in a careful manner.

The Church possesses a finely carved effigy of a priest, carved in sandstone, which was fixed against the outside of the north wall of the Chancel, where it was exposed to the damp and frost. It has been removed and placed inside the tower in a recumbent position.

Inglesham Church, Wilts.

This building, which has fortunately escaped restoration, is one of singular beauty and interest. The Society reported on its condition and necessary works of repair in 1902 and again in 1908.

The Vicar has informed the Society that, during last year, certain works of repair to the fabric, including the underpinning of portions of the walls, have been undertaken.

The Architect employed on the work was nominated by the Vicar and from the information received, the repairs appear to have been carried out satisfactorily and without loss of interest to the building.

Kedington Church, Suffolk.

The Committee has learned that the work done at Kedington Church was as follows: A channel was put round the outside of the building on the north, east and south sides, with a drain into the ditch on the west side of the Churchyard. At the same time external openings have been left to ventilate the vaults under the Nave and Choir. These contain interesting lead coffins. Further the Committee is pleased to hear that the ivy has been destroyed.

The Shambles and St. Margaret's Church, King's Lynn.

The removal of the Shambles illustrates what happens when an inoffensive, though not perhaps distinguished, building is removed from the walls of a beautiful mediæval Church. New imitation buttresses, designed something in the manner of the restorers of the last century, have been added, the result being, not only the loss of the Shambles, but also damage to the old Church itself.

King's Newnham Church Tower, Warwickshire.

The Committee is glad to report that this Tower, which is the only part of the old Church now standing, has been successfully repaired at the cost of about £100. It may be remembered that two architects,—who shall be nameless—previously condemned the building, being of opinion that the only course was to pull it down.

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The Society is glad to be in a position to print a letter from Mr. C. G. Bolam, agent for the Earl of Dalkeith on whose property the tower stands and who was particularly interested in its repair.

"This Tower is now in excellent order. The repairs have been carried out most satisfactorily and at a very reasonable cost. Much less than I anticipated.

"Everyone in the neighbourhood is pleased the Tower is retained."

Kirkstead Church, Lincolnshire.

The repair and strengthening of this interesting building was completed in October, 1914. The work occupied five months and was carried out under the personal supervision of the Architect and in accordance with his report of 15th April, 1914.

On examination the foundations proved to be most satisfactory, and no evidence was found of any settlements.

The displacement of the side walls, owing to the thrust of the vaulting, starts at the ground level, and gradually increases to the extent of about nine inches. The two exterior buttresses against the side walls had evidently crushed their lower portion at the ground level in the movement, and were repaired with brickwork about two centuries ago. The foundations under three buttresses were found to be insufficient and they have been replaced in a substantial manner with cement concrete, on which the buttresses have been pinned up securely. The modern buttress near the east end of the north wall was built of magnesian limestone which the wet and frost had perished, and has been removed after the strengthening of the walls.

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On examination of the modern roof, the timbers, which were of deal, were found to have perished through want of ventilation and a new roof of steeper pitch with gables at each end has been constructed in a substantial manner of English oak, and covered with hand-made tiles. The former roof appears to have been erected in 1849 as the date was found on the inside of the south wall, on the mortar under the wall plate, and again on the leadwork of the bell turret.

The bell turret has been repaired and refixed on the new roof and the bell rehung in it.

The work of repair was undertaken just in time to save the building from collapsing. The thrust of the vault was active and the cross and diagonal ribs were so badly displaced that it is a wonder how they held up. There was no bond between the rib and the vault, and the movement had crushed the stones at the springing of the cross ribs in a most critical manner. Most of the joints between the stones of the ribs were broken and the stones themselves displaced and only held together by a small portion of the stone at the back of the rib. The large carved bosses at the intersection of the diagonal ribs were found to have no bond with the vaulting and were only supported by the rib.

The condition of the ribs and the bosses was so serious as to require immediate shoring to prevent them collapsing.

The walls were badly cracked at the four angles of the building by the outward movement of the side walls and, but for the tie-rods, which had been inserted over the vaulting, it is questionable if they would have held up. The thrust of the vault was concentrated at the springing which is about half way in their height and, as the walls yielded to the thrust, a space occurred between the vault and the upper portions of the walls. The space increased in the height of the vault

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tonine inches at the top, and it had been filled in with rubble walling which acted as a wedge in forcing the walls outwards.

The repair and strengthening of the walls has been carried out by the removal of the loose and disintegrated portions on either side of the cracks, and the rebonding together of the solid portions of the walls. The work was done from the inside faces of the walls, commencing at the bottom and working upwards in short heights at a time. In this manner the walls have been thoroughly strengthened with as little interference to the original work as possible, and their outward appearance has not been disturbed.

The repair of the vaulting was done from the top by cleaning out the broken joints and grouting them in with liquid cement mortar. Where the spaces occurred between the vault and the walls, the modern filling in has been removed, and replaced with reinforced cement concrete bonded into the vault and the walls. The pockets over the springing of each bay have been filled in with reinforced concrete bonded into the back of the vault and the inner face of the wall, in such a manner as to form a large corbel which supports the vault at its springing with as little thrust as possible on the walls. In order to relieve the walls of any possible thrust from the vault in years to come, two tie-rods have been inserted across the centre bay of the springing of the vault and secured on the faces of the buttresses to iron plates. The displaced ribs on the underside of the vault have been carefully refixed in position, and the broken joints of the other portions have been cleaned out and repointed with lime mortar. The carved bosses have been secured with copper cramps to the vaulting. Most of the plaster on the underside of the vault proved to be modern and badly perished. The greater portion had to be renewed but a few

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portions of the original plaster with colour decoration were found and carefully retained. The ribs which are constructed of clunch were covered with several coats of modern limewash, on the removal of which portions of bright red colour were found in the hollow parts of the mouldings. Some small portions of a painted scroll were found on the original plaster at its junction with the cross and diagonal ribs.

At the completion of the repair and strengthening of the walls and vault, the exterior surface of the walls was repaired and the loose and perished mortar in the beds and joints was renewed with lime mortar finished flush with the surface of the ashlar.

A concrete channel was constructed around the outside of the walls below the floor level, faced with handmade bricks, and connected to drains for the removal of the roof and surface water, clear of the building.

The eaves of the roof were given a sufficient projecting beyond the walls to allow of the water falling clear into the channel at the ground level, and no gutters or downpipes were provided as they are liable to get choked and cause damage to the walls by overflowing.

The floor of the interior has been relaid on a bed of cement concrete over a layer of broken bricks, the Chancel floor being raised a step above that of the Nave and paved with the old stone paving. The floor of the Nave has been paved with the old tiles and bricks, supplemented with new handmade tiles similar to the old ones.

The plaster on the interior of the walls has been cleaned of the several coats in limewash and the surface of the old plaster exposed. A considerable amount of the old plaster remains with the original yellow lines in imitation of stone

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jointing. The windows have been reglazed with the old crown glass, supplemented with some of a similar kind received from Lincoln Cathedral, and new casements have been provided for ventilation.

The interior has been re-seated with oak benches in place of the modern high deal pews, and an English oak door provided for the doorway to the turret stairs. A portion of the roof space has been covered with a deal floor and fitted up as a Vestry. The pulpit which is dated 1620 has been repaired and refixed on the south side of the Nave close to the Chancel step, and a stone Altar has been put in the Sanctuary. An Easter Sepulchre which was found in the north wall of the Sanctuary has been opened out and repaired, and a recess on its east side opened out, which appears to be connected with the formation of the double piscina when the ritual was changed during the fourteenth century.

The remains of the stone effigy, previously fixed against the north wall near its west end, have been placed on the floor on a raised base in the north-west angle behind the Font. Search was made during the relaying of the floor for the missing portion of the effigy without success. A grave with human remains was discovered at the position where the effigy has been refixed.

The new portions of plaster on the walls and the vaulting have been given two coats of specially prepared lime wash, toned with a little raw umber to relieve its colour.

The two portions of an oak arcading, which were incorporated in the box-pews and considered contemporary with the building, have been adapted to form the fronts of the two book desks in the Nave. The form of the arcade and its octagonal shafts with moulded caps and bases suggest thirteenth century workmanship, but the detail of the caps

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and bases point to Jacobean times, and it would appear to have been made at the time, by a local workman who was influenced by the earlier work.

The Church was re-opened, after the completion of the work, by the Bishop of Lincoln on September 22nd, 1914.

St. Mary's Church, North Leigh, Oxon.

The work of repair to this Church was commenced in July, 1914, and was completed in November.

The chief work has been the repair and strengthening of the tower. Originally the tower occupied the central position between the Chancel and the Nave, and the ground stage was carried on arches springing from piers at the four angles. The original Nave has disappeared and the west arch of the tower has been built up and a window inserted to light the tower. A new Chancel has been built east of the original one which is now used as the Nave. The archway on the north side of the tower with its abutments appears to have been rebuilt at some former period and did not require any strengthening. The abutments of the archway on the south side were bulged and cracked to a serious extent and considerable movement had occurred in the south and east archways, as well as in the walls above, in recent years.

During the work in question, the abutments have been strengthened by the removal of the loose walling and the rebonding of the solid portions together. The arches have been repaired by cleaning out the loose joints and grouting in solid with liquid mortar. The cracks in the walls above the arches and in the upper stages have been repaired and strengthened by the removal of the loose walling from the inside faces of the tower and the rebonding together of the

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solid portions on each side. The work was done in short heights at a time, commencing at the bottom of each crack and working upwards to its full extent.

The oak bell-frame, containing five bells, which was in close contact with the east wall, has been moved bodily to stand clear of the walls, and strengthened to withstand the vibration from the ringing of the bells.

The battlemented parapet on the top of the tower has been repaired and repointed. The modern roughcast has been removed from the exterior of the tower and the rubble facing exposed and repointed with lime mortar, finished flush with the general surface of the walling. The walls of the nave and the aisles have also had the roughcast removed, and the rubble facing exposed and repointed in a similar manner to the tower.

A heating chamber has been built underneath the ground at the west end of the north chapel, and a hot water apparatus provided for the warming of the building.

The modern floor of tessellated tiles in the Chancel and the Sanctuary has been replaced with local stone paving, laid on a bed of cement concrete over a layer of broken stone.

The east wall of the Sanctuary was covered with modern tiles of unsightly appearance up to the string course under the window. Some English oak panelling has been provided and fixed in front of the tiles, and the beautiful Elisabethan Altar has been repaired and exposed to view.

The modern tiles in the floor of the nave and the aisles have been replaced with local stone paving in a similar manner to the Chancel floor. The old stone floor of the Wilcote Chapel has been refixed on a bed of concrete, and the stone slates of the roof rehung on rent oak battens, after the repair of the roof timbers.

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Additional wrought iron casements have been provided throughout the Church for sufficient ventilation, and the plaster on the interior of the walls has been repaired, cleaned and limewashed anew.

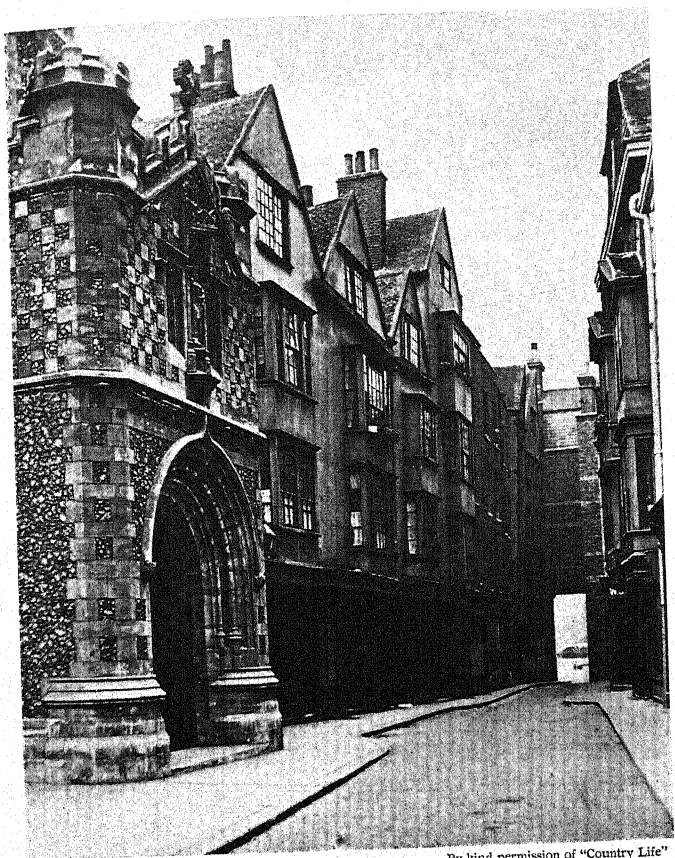
Westminster Hall, London.

One of the most important works of repair being undertaken in London at the present time is the repair of the roof of Westminster Hall and considerable discussion has taken place in the papers on this subject.

The view taken by this Society is expressed in the following letter which was sent to *The Times* on the 5th of February last but unfortunately owing to the press of War news was never published.

"The repair of Westminster Hall roof has been carefully watched by this Society since it was understood that the work was to be taken in hand. My Committee sympathises with Mr. Caröe in his opinion that a timber roof should be repaired with timber so that it may in truth remain a piece of structural carpentry, but the case of Westminster Hall roof is exceptional because of the enormous span (64'6") of the roof and the great weight of the timbers.

"It was with regret that the Society gave up the view that the repair should be undertaken with timber alone. To strengthen the roof with this material would have necessitated the cutting out and substitution of far more timber than is required under the present scheme of repair with metal. This means that the roof will actually retain more of its mediæval parts under the official scheme than it would have done had the other plan been adopted."



By kind permission of "Country Life"

THE LAST OF CLOTH FAIR



REPORT, 1915

Old London Buildings destroyed in the past year.

(a) *55 and 56, Great Queen Street.*

The fate of Boswell's House is well known. It has been destroyed.

We gave a full account in our last Report.

(b) *Cloth Fair.*

Another group of houses which Londoners regret to lose is that which stood on the north side of St. Bartholomew's Close. These houses, for many centuries, have added to the beauty of this corner of London and given a sense of repose in the very heart of the town.

(c) *Nos. 413 and 414, Strand.*

The Committee regrets that Nos. 413 and 414, Strand, two of the few old houses left in that street, have disappeared. They seem to have been built in the seventeenth century and certainly added considerable interest to the busy thoroughfare.

Old Houses, Clapham Common.

The eighteenth century houses on the north side of Clapham Common, so long threatened, have not yet been destroyed.

The Committee realises the difficulty of dealing with property of this sort in a part of London where houses of

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large size are not required. It would, however, be willing to support any reasonable attempt to preserve these houses although it does not feel justified on its own behalf to lead such a movement.

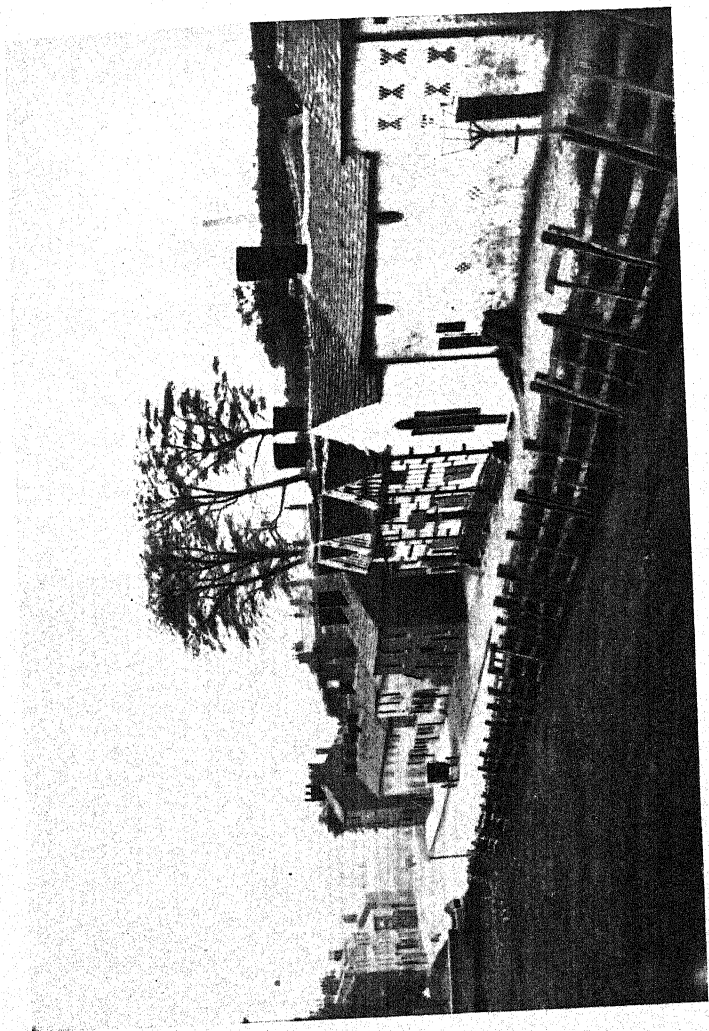
Lady Chapel, Long Melford Church, Suffolk.

During the second half of 1914 urgently needed repairs to the roof of this beautiful little building, as well as certain necessary work to the south porch of the main Church, were carried out in a thoroughly conservative spirit. It is a pleasure to record that this is now becoming less rare in the treatment of old buildings.

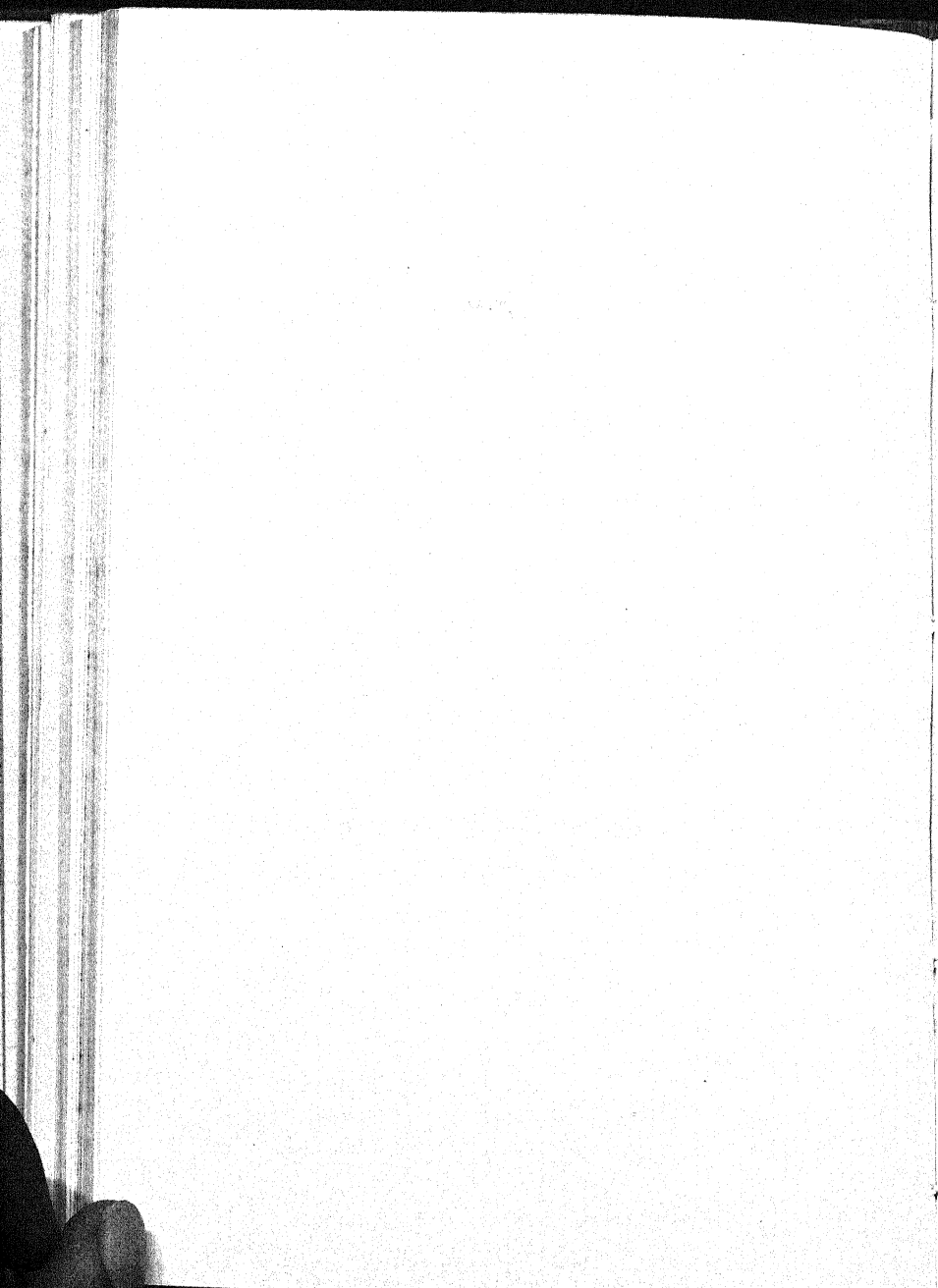
With the exception of one or two minor matters of detail concerning which the Committee of this Society could not see eye to eye with the architect responsible for the work, it may be said that the Lady Chapel has undoubtedly gained by the care and trouble expended upon it. Both externally and internally the charm of age appears to remain unimpaired, and it is safe to predict that a long new lease of life has been assured, mainly owing to the skilful performance of a decidedly delicate and difficult operation.

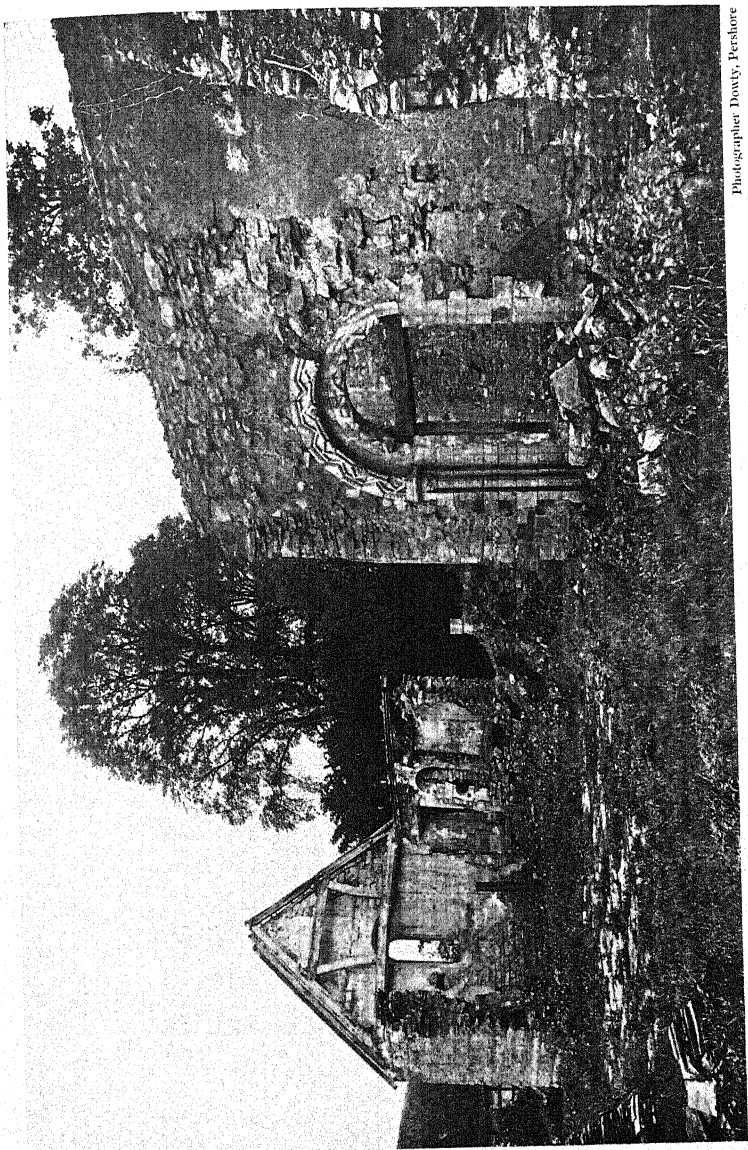
Mellor Church, Derbyshire.

During the early months of last summer, members of this Society received an appeal for funds for the repair of Mellor Church, in which it was described as "a very ancient building." The Committee obtained a report from one of its members from which it learned that all but the tower had been rebuilt quite recently. The Committee, therefore, de-



BOAR'S HEAD INN, MIDDLETON, LANCASHIRE





Photographer Dowty, Pershore

NETHERTON CHAPEL, WORCESTERSHIRE

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cided that it could not recommend funds for any purpose other than the repair of the tower as it was definitely beyond the scope of its work. The Vicar has informed the Society that he intends to consult it before doing any work to his tower. His words are—"I shall certainly try to carry out your suggestions with regard to the Tower." The Committee would therefore commend this work to the generosity of readers.

Boar's Head Inn, Middleton, Lancs.

The Society has been informed that this interesting old Inn is to remain unaltered, and that the new Town Hall is to be built on the land adjoining. The Committee is in close touch with the case, and will inform those interested if the present situation changes.

Netherton Chapel, Worcs.

The Society is sorry to learn that the beautiful remains of Netherton Chapel have been still further mutilated, and that the carved stones, and "all that is of interest" has been removed.

This deliberate destruction of the tangible history of the countryside cannot be too strongly condemned.

Newbury Church, Berks, and Newhaven Church, Sussex.

One of the functions of the Society may be illustrated by Newbury Church. The Society was asked by the Church-

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wardens to advise them about obtaining an expert survey of their Parish Church. This the Committee very gladly did, and has since considered and approved the surveyor's Report on the building.

In the same way the Society's advice has been asked and given with regard to the repair of the Church at Newhaven.

Mount Grace Priory, Northallerton, Yorks.

The Committee is glad to learn that the interesting ruins of the monastic buildings and the Church of this Carthusian Priory are being carefully repaired by the owner, Sir Hugh Bell, Bart.

The work, which has been entrusted to a member of the Society, is being carried out at intervals in order not to interfere too much with the appearance of the ruins.

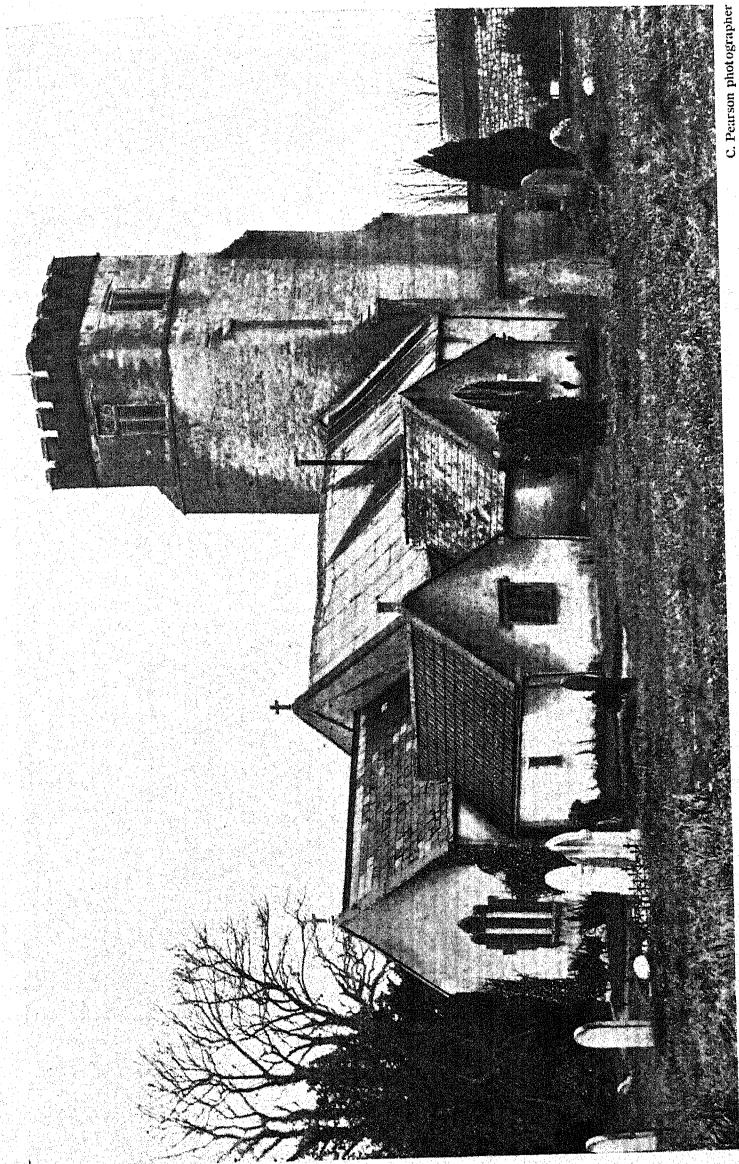
The remains of the walls and the cells are being carefully repaired and repointed and the top surfaces protected with concrete, covered over with a layer of turf in place of the vegetation which was displacing the masonry and allowing the wet to penetrate to a serious extent.

St. George's, Colegate, Norwich.

The Committee is glad to report that useful repair works have been carried out by Mr. John E. Burton of Norwich at St. George's Church, Colegate, in that city.

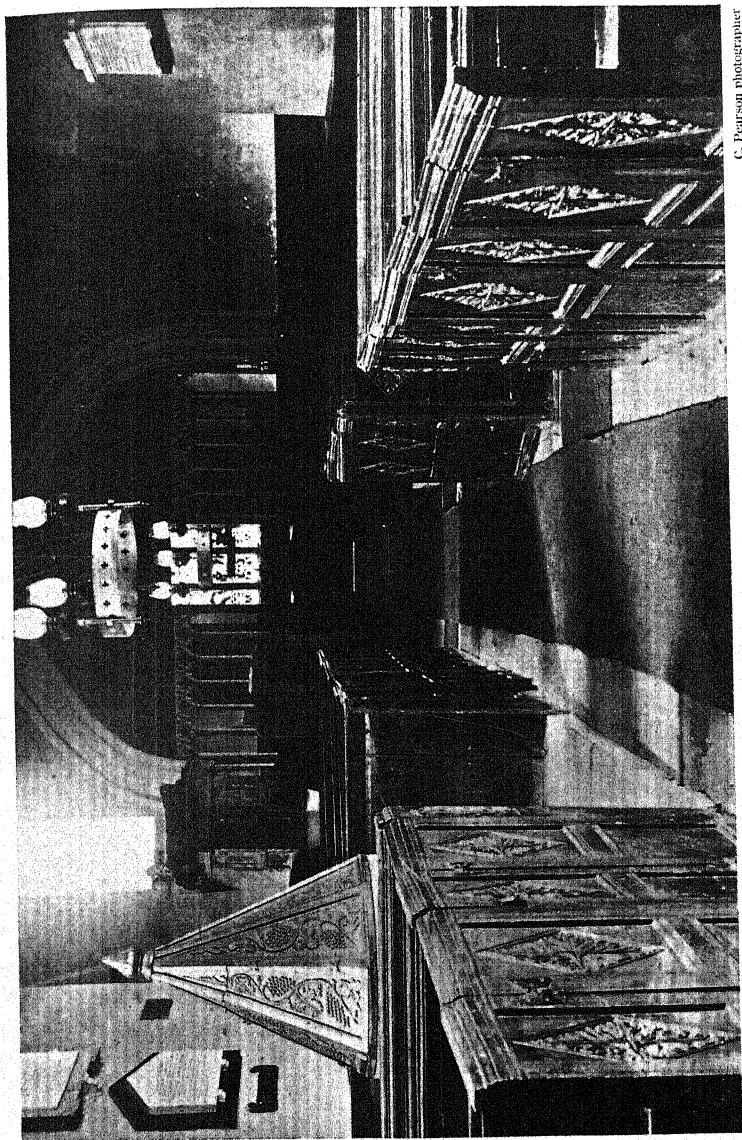
Old Houses, Holywell Street, Oxford.

A rumour reached the Society during the year that some old houses in Holywell Street, adjoining Manchester New



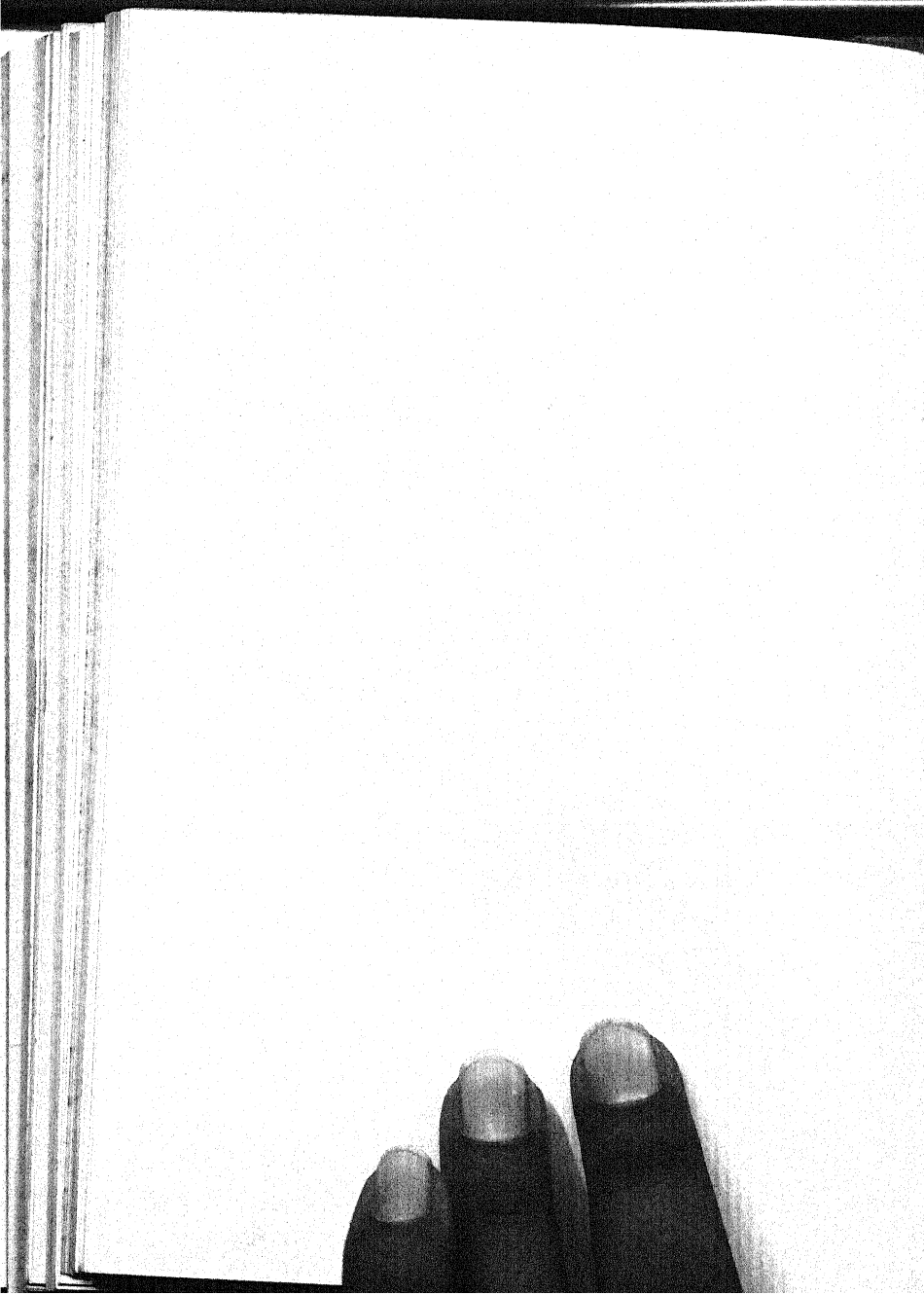
C. Pearson photographer

PAWLETT CHURCH, SOMERSET



C. Pearson photographer

PAWLETT CHURCH, SOMERSET



REPORT, 1915

College, were to be destroyed in order that the College buildings might be extended.

The Committee thinks that it should inform members of the Society that this rumour has no foundation and it is glad to report that the Architect in charge is willing to hear the Society's views should it at any time become necessary to extend the College in the direction of these houses.

Pawlett Church, Somerset.

This Church is one of the very few which retain all the features given it from time to time up to the end of the eighteenth century. It illustrates the changes in structural technique of the various ages through which it has passed. It also marks an interesting point in the Church history of the country, representing a usage which is no longer employed.

Necessary repairs are to be undertaken to the roof and other parts which show signs of dilapidation and the Committee has been closely consulted as to these by influential parishioners, having rights in the Church.

The Committee entirely sympathises with the desire of the Parish Clergy to make their Churches convenient for service, and the Committee is always glad to help the clergy to bring this about in such a way that the old features and beautiful workmanship may be little, or not at all, altered.

Old Town Hall, Prescott, Lancs.

The Old Town Hall has been sold by the Trustees of the Prescott Charities and the Society has received the follow-

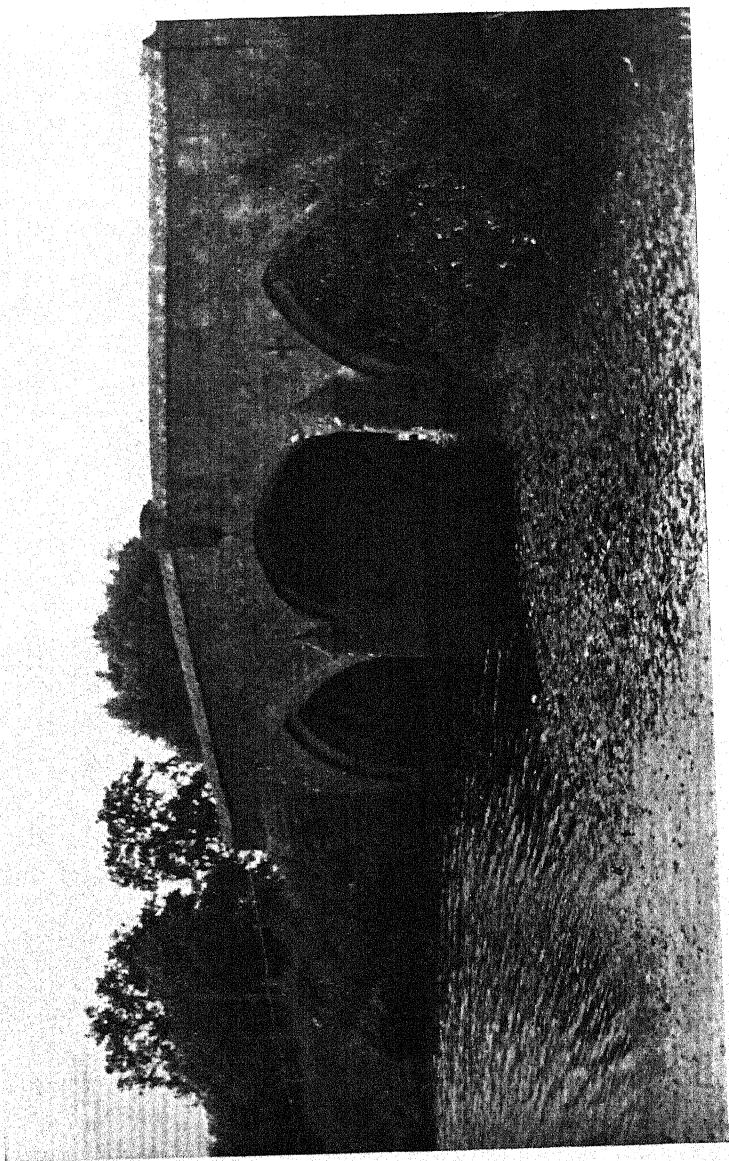
REPORT, 1915

ing satisfactory information from the new owner. "The building was thoroughly overhauled, repaired and restored in the summer of 1914. Special attention was given to retaining the original appearance and I am glad to say the work has been successfully completed." The building is at present being used as a military hospital.

Radcot Bridge.

This charming little example of the work of the mediæval bridge-builders was in a bad state of repair, though structurally it was, for the most part, fairly sound, considering its age. The design is of the simplest character and consists of three arches, the two side ones acutely-pointed and the middle one wider and of the usual fifteenth century four-centred type. The soffits of the side arches are formed of stone ribs with rubble backing; the centre arch has no ribs but a soffit of rubble stone only. Modern heavy vehicular traffic had seriously shaken and jarred the fabric of the bridge; the filling of the arch soffits was dropping out, and ominous cracks had made their appearance in the masonry, despite the attempts which had clearly been made to stop the mischief by means of iron ties, etc. The stonework generally was also in need of repair. There had been an accident with a timber waggon upon the bridge lately, and this had badly damaged one parapet wall.

The owners decided to carry out the recommendations made by one of the Architect members of the Society, who was desired to visit and report upon the matter. He has now completed the work. It was difficult to make good the defective stone soffits of the arches, especially of the centre arch; but by means of a large dredging punt moored beneath and



RADCOT BRIDGE ON THE THAMES, OXFORDSHIRE

From the "down stream" side



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by taking the repairs in small portions at a time, it has been successfully accomplished. The whole of the structural defects have been most carefully dealt with, and the bridge, its appearance entirely unchanged, will now be able to continue its long life of usefulness for generations to come.

Rame Head Chapel, Cornwall.

The condition of Rame Head Chapel, a small building of great interest standing on the rugged coast of Cornwall, has come before the notice of the Committee owing to a letter from the firm of architects in charge.

Their report was considered by the Committee and approved with certain slight modifications. The Committee is glad to report that these suggestions were welcomed and adopted by the Architects in question and it is hoped that during the coming year arrangements may be made to have the building repaired. It is now in an uncared-for state and used as a sheep-fold.

The building has features very worthy of notice as, for instance, an arched roof which is solidly built up to form two slopes to throw off the water. Further, at the west end there is a "high-side" window and traces of the staircase. The whole is built of thin slaty stone so common in Cornwall.

St. Neot Church, Cornwall.

The Society received an appeal for subscriptions towards the repair of the very fine stained glass windows of St. Neot Church, which the appeal stated was already undergoing repair.

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The Committee obtained permission from the Vicar to send a professional member, who had an intimate knowledge of the subject, to report on the work done and the work suggested. His report was considered by the Committee and forwarded to the Vicar who welcomed the suggestions made therein. He has now completed the repair of the windows in accordance with these suggestions.

This is one of the cases which illustrates the use of the Society as a consulting body to which reference may be made in difficult questions.

Sleaford Church, Lincs.

Work of restoration has been in progress during the past year at Sleaford Church. Carving which had lost its defined outline, owing to decay, has been renewed in stone to insert which old stones, which were still performing their structural duty, were removed.

This type of Restoration is exactly that which the Society was founded to resist. The Committee is glad to report that the Church authorities have used their influence to prevent the continuation of this work, which for the present has been stopped.

Soutbease Church, Sussex.

The Committee has learned that the works of repair recommended by it at the request of the vicar, are to be shortly undertaken.

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Sprotborough Church, Yorks.

In 1913 the advice of the Society was asked as regards certain alterations to be made in Sprotborough Church. These alterations were on the whole approved by the Committee, though some suggestions seemed to it unnecessary and harmful.

The Committee has been informed that the work has been completed but, for lack of information, it is unable to judge of the result.

Sulgrave Manor, Northants.

The British-American Peace Centenary Committee had purchased and was considering the repair of the above named house before the war broke out.

A prominent member of the Society has seen the Architect appointed, to undertake these repairs, and it is understood that, when the time comes, the Society will be advised before any work is carried out.

It is clear that if the building is to be of interest on account of its associations with Washington, no alteration should be made and only repairs should be done in order to keep it from falling into decay.

Tattershall Castle, Lincs.

Reference was made in the Report of 1913 to the works of repair and preservation which were being carried out to

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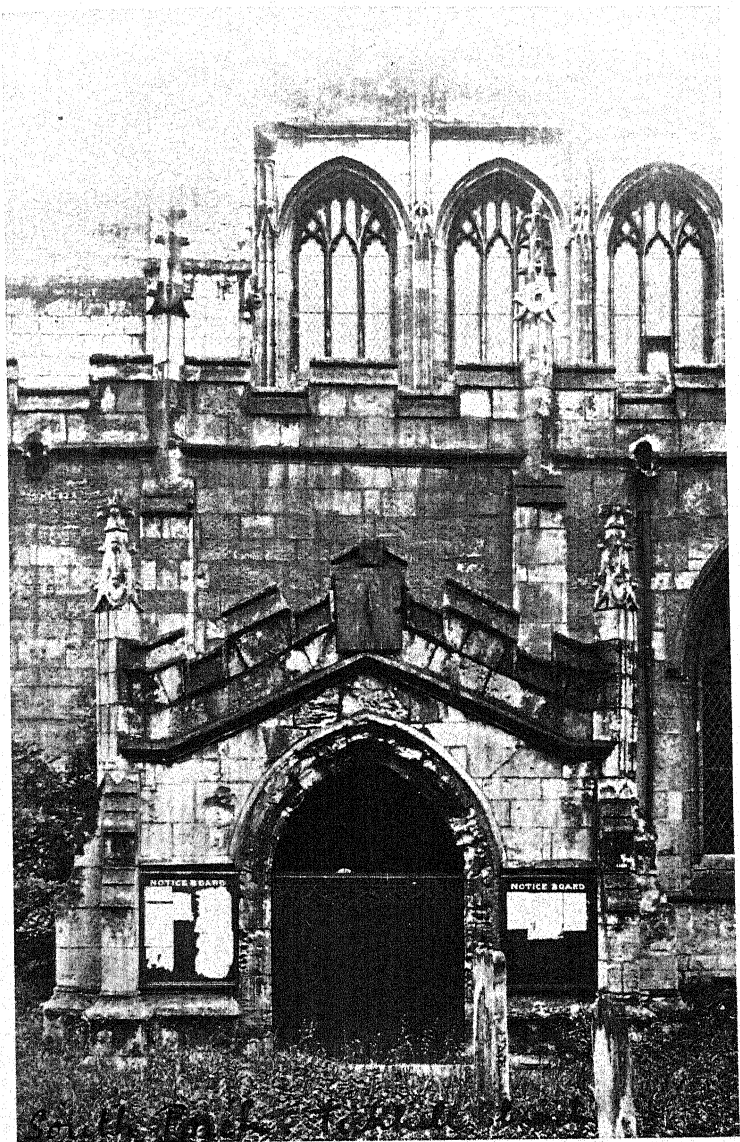
this historical building by the owner, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, who had purchased the castle and surrounding grounds with a view to presenting them, after repair, to the nation.

These works, which were conducted under the supervision of Mr. William Weir, occupied two and a half years, and included the repair of the famous Keep, the excavation of the double moat—inner and outer,— the restoration of the old Guard House at the entrance, the recovery and preservation of many remains of the old Castle—above and below ground—and the conversion of the Inner Ward into an open Court.

Several members of the Committee attended the formal opening ceremony on the 8th of August, 1914, when Lord Curzon conducted a large party of guests over the Castle and gave an interesting description of the work.

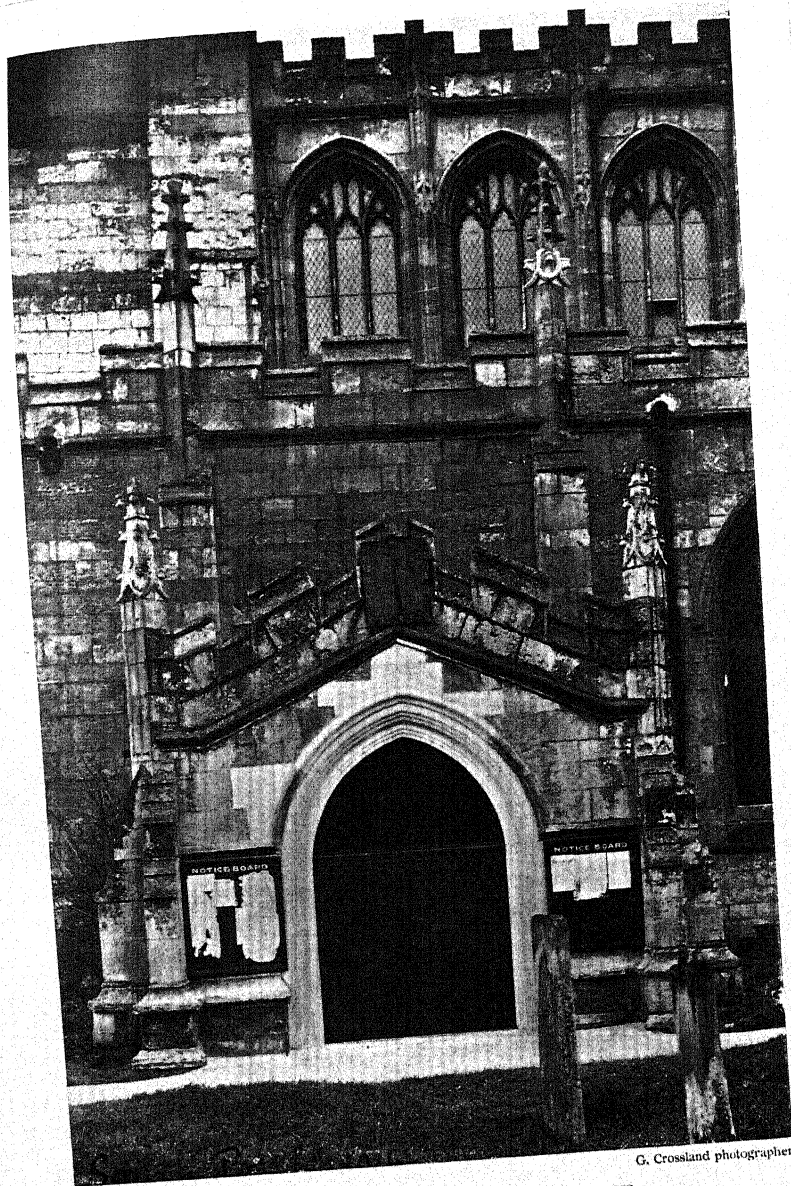
The nation will be grateful that Lord Curzon has saved this exceptionally interesting ruin from gradually disappearing through neglect, and that, through his liberality, many interesting remains have been brought to light and, above all, that the famous mantelpieces, which had been ruthlessly torn from the building, have been again placed in their original positions. Great skill has been shewn in overcoming the damage done to them.

Lord Curzon has utilised the Ancient Guard House as a Museum, and there a large quantity of pottery, which has been found, has been intelligently arranged, as well as many other interesting finds. On the walls are hung a complete collection of drawings, water-colours, engravings, prints and plans of the Castle at all stages of its history. Now that the moats have been excavated and the main buildings so thoroughly repaired and roofed in, Tattershall provides to the visitor or student, a unique example, viewed under the



G. Crossland photographer

SOUTH PORCH, TICKHILL CHURCH, YORKS
BEFORE "RESTORATION"



G. Crossland photographer

SOUTH PORCH. TICKHILL CHURCH, YORKS

FOR "RESTORATION"

REPORT, 1915

most favourable conditions, of the castellated architecture, three-quarters domestic and one-quarter military, of the first half of the fifteenth century.

Tickhill Church, Yorks.

Photographs are reproduced on the adjoining pages showing work of restoration recently carried out at this Church and illustrating the sort of Restoration to which this Society strongly objects.

The circumstances are still more regrettable when it is remembered that, until recently, the fabric had undergone very little restoration or renewal.

The Committee caused a careful report on the state of the building to be made by two of its most experienced members and, from it, came to the conclusion that very little new stone, if any, was required. The right treatment of the building was one of protection from further decay rather than one of renewal, as the stonework was nowhere so badly affected as to be of danger to the structure.

Todmorden Hall, Lancs.

In the Annual Report of 1913, photographs of this building were reproduced and a letter from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway informing the Society that that Company had no intention of maintaining the old Hall.

During the past year the following memorial, widely signed, was sent to the President of the Board of Trade but it seems this was received too late. Since then however the Society has been given to understand that the Railway

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Company does not mean to press forward with the demolition of the building until the war is over.

The Committee hopes that those interested in this fine sixteenth century house will not lose sight of the case and will still endeavour to bring their influence to bear on the Railway Company in the hope that, even at the eleventh hour, that body may relent.

MEMORIAL.

Sir,

We, the undersigned members of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings resident in Lancashire and others interested, wish to enlist your interest in the preservation of the old Hall at Todmorden, which is threatened by an extension of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Sidings.

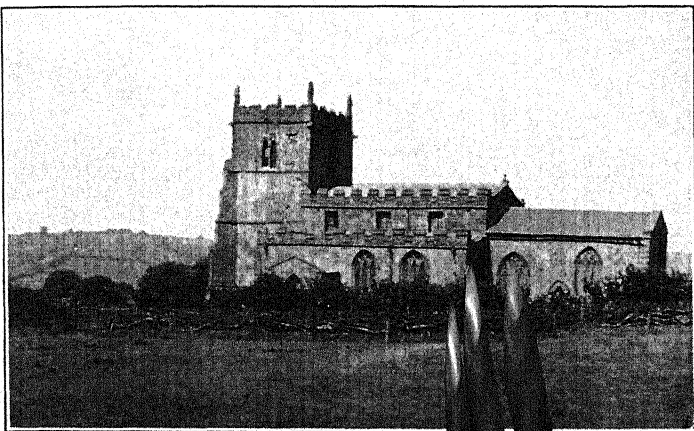
This ancient Jacobean mansion is a fine and characteristic specimen of the architecture of its time. It has, too, its place in the history of the County, and is especially valuable in a modern industrial centre such as this. We see money and effort, both public and private, freely spent in order to cultivate among our new populations the sense of art and history and tradition, and to preserve the mere records of the past. How much more practical and important, then, to preserve in being its actual survivals in our midst—such as this ancient fabric—with all their educative influences.

Some years ago the old Hall at Ashton-under-Lyne, not very far away, was sacrificed to railway extension. We trust you may be able to intervene to prevent at Todmorden the repetition of such a loss. As there is a fair space of garden ground between the Railway and the Hall, perhaps the ex-



By kind permission of "Country Life"

OLD COTTAGE AT OTFORD, KENT



WALESBY CHURCH, LINCOLN



REPORT, 1915

tension, if it cannot be altogether avoided at this point, need not actually interfere with the building itself.

Urishay Chapel, Herefordshire.

The Society has learned from one of its members, who is experienced in the work of repairing old buildings, that portions of Urishay Chapel have been satisfactorily repaired by local labour in accordance with an architect's report, approved by the Society.

Urishay Chapel is an example of how much satisfactory repair can be done with small funds.

It is hoped, however, that money may be forthcoming to secure a conservative repair of the roof and the west wall.

Walesby Church, Lincs.

The Committee asks the members to help the efforts being made by the Rector in raising sufficient funds to save this interesting building from further decay.

The church which dates from the twelfth century retains its Norman nave, and a thirteenth century chancel and tower.

Services have not been held in the church for the last thirty years on account of its inconvenient situation, and recently a faculty was obtained for its demolition in order that portions of the fabric might be used for the building of a new church in the village. The church has fortunately escaped that fate, and a sum of at least £200 is required for the repair of the fabric which is in a dilapidated condition.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Secretary of the Society, or to the Reverend S. K. Harvard-Watts, Walesby Rectory, Market Rasen, Lincs.

LIST OF BUILDINGS WHICH HAVE COME BEFORE THE SOCIETY SINCE JUNE 1ST, 1914.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Abingdon, Long Alley Alms-
houses, Berks. | Bilsby Church, Lincs. |
| Acton Church, Suffolk. | Blowfield Church, Norfolk. |
| Ancient Monuments (Churches)
Committee's Report. | Boroughbridge Church, Yorks. |
| Appledore, Horne's Chapel,
Kent. | Bradwell Church, Oxon. |
| Banham Church, Norfolk. | Brandon Bridge, Suffolk. |
| Barking Curfew Tower, Essex. | Branscombe Church, Devon. |
| Barkwith West, Church, Lincs. | Breadsall Church, Derbyshire. |
| Barsham East, Estate, Nor-
folk. | Brigsley Church, Lincs. |
| Barton Court Estate, Somer-
set. | Broadhurst Manor House,
Sussex. |
| Beaupré Castle, Glamorgan. | Bruton Dovecot, Somerset. |
| Beckenham, Old House, Kent. | Buckland Church, Berks. |
| Belgium and France, German
Burnings. | Burton Church, Sussex. |
| Bell Hanging. | Burwell Church, Lincs. |
| Beverley Minster, Yorks. | Byland Abbey, Yorks. |
| Beverley, The North Bar,
Yorks. | Cadney Church, Lincs. |
| Bickenhill Church, Warwick-
shire. | Carbrooke Church, Norfolk. |
| Billingshurst, Ancient House,
Sussex. | Carmarthen Town Wall,
Wales. |
| | Cartmel Priory Church, Lancs. |
| | Castleton Hall, Lancs. |
| | Cawston Church, Norfolk. |
| | Charlton Kings, Churchyard
Cross, Glos. |
| | Charney Manor, Berks. |
| | Cheltenham Church, Glos. |

Chepstow Castle, Monmouthshire.
 Chester Refectory, Cheshire.
 Chiddingfold, Old House, Surrey.
 Chingford, Old Church, Essex.
 Chiseldon Church, Wilts.
 Christchurch Priory, Hants.
 Cirencester Church, Glos.
 Clavering, Old House, Essex.
 Clynnog Church, Carnarvonshire.
 Colchester, Ruins of St. Botolph's Church, Essex.
 Compton Church, Surrey.
 Cothay Abbey, Somerset.
 Coventry, Butcher Row, Warwickshire.
 Coventry, Holy Trinity Church, Warwickshire.
 Craswall Priory, Herefordshire.
 Crediton Church Bells, Devon.
 Crediton, St. Laurence Chapel, Devon.
 Cressingham Little, Church, Norfolk.
 Croxden Abbey, Staffs.
 Croydon, Whitgift Hospital, Surrey.
 Curry-Rivell Church, Somerset.
 Cyprus, Ancient Buildings.
 Dartford, Bull Head Hotel, Kent.
 Deerhurst Church, Gloucestershire.
 Dennington Church, Suffolk.
 Dishley Church Ruins, Leicestershire.
 Elton Church, Hunts.
 Eton College, Bucks.
 Exeter, Norman House, Devon.
 Eynsford Church, Kent.
 Fareham, Tidal Mill, Hants.
 Fenstanton Church, Hunts.
 Fiddington Dovecot, near Tewkesbury.
 Fingringhoe Church, Essex.
 Ford and Climping Estate, Sussex.
 Fowlescombe Manor House, S. Devon.
 Framlingham Castle, Suffolk.
 Fritton Church, Norfolk.
 Frodingham Church, Lincs.
 Gilmonby Bridge, Yorks.
 Goring-on-Thames, New Bridge, Oxon.
 Graveney Church, Kent.
 Grimsby Little, Chapel, Lincs.
 Guildford Castle, Surrey.
 Guildford, St. Catherine's Chapel, Surrey.
 Guildford, Woodlands Farm, Surrey.

Hadleigh, Guildhall, Suffolk.	Lincoln, St. Benedict's Churchyard.
Halwell Church, Devon.	Littledean, Old Grange, Glos.
Hanney West, Church, Berks.	London, All Hallows, Barking, E.C.
Haughley Church, Suffolk.	London, Boodle's Club.
Highworth Barn, Wilts.	London, Boswell's House.
Hollesley Church, Suffolk.	London, Christ's Hospital.
Honeychurch Church, Devon.	London, Clapham Common Old Houses.
Hopesay Church Tower, Salop.	London, Cloth Fair.
Hougham Church, Lincs.	London, Croom's Hill, S.E., Summer House.
Ilmington Church, Shipston-on-Stour, Worcs.	London, North Street and Smith Square.
Inglesham Church, Wilts.	London, St. Mary Abchurch, E.C.
Kedington Church, Suffolk.	London, St. Olave's, Hart Street, W.C.
Keston Windmill, Kent.	London, Strand, Essex Water Gate.
Keswick, Greta Bridge, Cumberland.	London, Strand, Old Houses.
Kingsclere Church, Hants.	London, Stratford Place, Old House.
King's Lynn, The Shambles, Norfolk.	London, Tottenham, Bruce Castle.
King's Lynn, St. Margaret's Church, Norfolk.	London, Tottenham, Church Lane Wall.
King's Newnham Church Tower, Warwickshire.	London, Westminster Hall.
Kirkstead Church, Lincs.	London, Wolsey's Wine Cellar, Whitehall.
Langley Chapel, Salop.	Lutton Church, Lincs.
Lavenham Church, Suffolk.	Lydiat Hall, Lincs.
Leake Church, Lincs.	
Leathley Church, Yorks.	
Leigh North Church, Oxon.	
Leonard Stanley Church, Glos.	
Leonard Stanley, Guest Chapel, Glos.	

Malling West, St. Leonard's
Tower, Kent.
Markham East, Church, Notts.
Melford Long, Church, Suffolk.
Mellor Church, Derbyshire.
Merton, Norman Archway,
Surrey.
Middleton, Boar's Head Inn,
Lancs.
Middleton Church, Lancs.
Myddfai Church, Carmarthen-
shire.
Netherton Chapel, Worcs.
Newbold Revel, Old House,
Warwickshire.
Newbury Church, Berks.
New England Antiquities.
Newhaven Church, Sussex.
Newtown Linford Church,
Leicestershire.
Northallerton, Mont Grace
Priory, Yorks.
Northolt Church, Middlesex.
Norwich, St. George's Church,
Norfolk.
Norwich Cathedral.
Norwich, French Church,
Norfolk.
Nunney Castle, Somerset.
Ogwell Mill, Devon.
Okehampton, Town Hall,
Devon.
Osmington Church, Dorset.

Otford, Old Cottages, Kent.
Otley Church, Yorks.
Oxford, Old Houses in Holy-
well Street, Oxon.
Passenham Church, Northants.
Pawlett Church, Somerset.
Penn, Churchyard Cross,
Staffs.
Petersfield, Old Houses,
Hants.
Polesworth, Gatehouse, War-
wickshire.
Prescot, Old Town Hall, Lancs.
Purleigh Church, Essex.
Radcliffe Tower, Lancs.
Radcot Bridge, Oxon.
Radnage Church, Bucks.
Ragdale, Old Hall, Leicester-
shire.
Rame Head Chapel, Cornwall.
Ranton, Vicarage Farm, Staffs.
Redbourn Church, Herts.
Rhuddlan Castle, Flints.
St. Mellons Church, Mon-
mouthshire.
St. Neot Church, Cornwall.
Salvington, John Selden's
Cottage, Sussex.
Selby, Old Houses, Yorks.
Shalfleet Church, Isle of Wight.
Shrewsbury, Free Grammar
School, Salop.
Sleaford Church, Lincs.

Southampton, King John's
 Palace, Hants.
 Southease Church, Sussex.
 Sprotborough Church, Yorks.
 Stanstead Abbots, Clock
 School, Herts.
 Stanton Lacy Church, Salop.
 Stevenage Church, Herts.
 Stowe-by-Chartley Church,
 Staffs.
 Stowe-Nine-Churches Church,
 Northants.
 Sulgrave Manor, Northants.
 Tamworth, Guy's Almshouses,
 Warwickshire.
 Tattershall Castle, Lincs.
 Temple-Balsall Church, War-
 wickshire.
 Tenby, Old Flemish House,
 S. Wales.
 Tenterden, Old Cottages, Kent.
 Terrington Church Tower,
 Yorks.
 Tickhill Church, Yorks.
 Todmorden Hall, Lancs.
 Tretire Church, Hereford-
 shire.
 Upton Church, Norfolk.
 Urishay Chapel, Hereford-
 shire.
 Walesby Church, Lincs.
 Walsingham Little, Church,
 Norfolk.
 Welsh Church Disestablish-
 ment Bill.
 Wheatley Hall, Yorks.
 Whitby Abbey, Yorks.
 Wiggshall, St. Mary Magda-
 len Church, Norfolk.
 Witley Church, Surrey.
 Woodston Church, Hunts.
 Yarmouth, Star Hotel, Norfolk.
 York, Monuments from St.
 Crux' Church.
 York, St. Margaret's Church.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

Dr.

GENERAL FUND, 1914.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1913 :			By Payments during the year 1914 :		
as last statement ...	...	...	Printing ...	58	19 3
„ Receipts during the year 1914 :	...	...	Office Expenses, including Secretary's Travelling Ex-	...	...
Annual Subscriptions and Donations ...	419	5 9	penditure ...	63	9 1
Repayments of Travelling Ex-	...	...	Members' Travelling Expenses	5	17 0
penses in visiting Buildings,	...	...	Secretary's Salary and Clerk	192	10 0
Sale of Reports, etc. ...	7	11 8	Rent of Office ...	25	0 0
			Repayment to Building Fund	25	0 0
		<u>426 17 5</u>			<u>370 15 4</u>
			„ Cash at London City and Mid-		
			land Bank on 31st December,		
			1914 ...	62	2 7
					<u>£432 17 11</u>

Audited and compared with books and vouchers, and found correct.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

March, 1915.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS. BUILDING FUND, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1913, as last statement	50	18	6
„ Repayment of Loan by General Account	25	0	0
„ Donations	3	5	0
„ Amounts received for Bruton, Dovecot Repair Fund	4	2	0
	<hr/> £83 5 6 <hr/>		

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
By Contributions during 1914 :	1	10	0
Hartton Church, Rev. W. Ellison	...	...	...
Ashampstead Church, Rev. C. A. Williamson	...	...	...
Southminster Church, Rev. H. Rusbridger	3	0	0
Honeychurch Church, Rev. A. Morris	2	2	0
Passenham Church, Rev. G. M. Capell	3	3	0
Bruton, Dovecot Repair Fund	1	1	0
Ditto, forwarded as directed by Donors	2	2	0
" Cash at London City and Midland Bank on 31st December, 1914	4	2	0
	66	5	6
	<hr/> £83 5 6 <hr/>		

Audited and compared with receipts and vouchers and found correct.

March, 1915.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

MORRIS FUND, 1914.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Amount on Deposit at the London City and Midland Bank, as last statement	74 3 0	By Amount on Deposit at the London City and Midland Bank, on 31st December, 1914	75 13 1
„ Interest	1 10 1		
	<u>£75 13 1</u>		<u>£75 13 1</u>

Audited and compared with receipt and voucher, and found correct.

March, 1915.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Auditor.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF
ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. £1 1s. or 10s. 6d. Due 1st
January.

Subscriptions to be sent to the Secretary, A. R. Powys, 20,
Buckingham Street, Adelphi.

Post Office Orders should be made payable at the General Post
Office. Cheques should be crossed "London City and
Midland Bank."

Bankers:—London City and Midland Bank, Limited, 449,
Strand, W.C.

*These form the Committee.

Alfred D. Ackland, *Digswell House, Welwyn, Herts.*

Cuthbert Adeney, M.D., 60, *Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.*

*W. C. Alexander, *Aubrey House, Kensington.*

Professor Angelo Alessandri, *St. Marco, Venice.*

Lady Allchin, 5, *Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.*

Sir R. A. Allison, *Scaleby Hall, Carlisle.*

Archibald Anderson, 30, *Oxford Square, W.*

Dr. Anderson, *The Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cam-
bridge.*

Miss Sara Anderson, 46, *Warwick Gardens, Kensington.*

Rev. N. Green Armytage, 20, *Springfield Rd., St. Leonards-on-Sea*

- Hugh Arnold,*63, *Bedford Gardens, W.*
 W. H. Ash, J.P., 51, *Hamilton Terrace, N.W.*
 C. R. Ashbee, F.R.I.B.A., *Magpie and Stump House, 37, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.*
 Sir Hickman Bacon, Bart., F.S.A., *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.*
 Harold Baker, 17, *Cannon Street, Birmingham.*
 James Baker, F.R.G.S., *Sewelle Villa, Coldney Road, Clifton.*
 *Oliver Baker, *The Dower House, Stratford-on-Avon.*
 Miss Balfour, 4, *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
 Geo. P. Bankart, *Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.*
 Hon. Mrs. Guy Baring, *The Mill House, St. Cross, Winchester.*
 J. R. Barlow, *Greenethorne, near Bolton.*
 Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., M.D., 10, *Wimpol Street, W.*
 A. Ernest Barnsley, *Sapperton, near Cirencester.*
 Sidney H. Barnsley, *Sapperton, near Cirencester.*
 Mrs. S. L. Barrett, *Telport, Beccles, Suffolk.*
 Walter Barrow, *Lawn House, Edgbaston, Birmingham.*
 Mrs. Walter Barrow, *Lawn House, Edgbaston, Birmingham.*
 Charles E. Bateman, F.R.I.B.A., 18, *Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.*
 Arthur Bayley, F.R. Hist. S., *St. Margaret's, Imperial Road, Great Malvern.*
 Somerset Beaumont, *Shere, Guildford.*
 Miss Beatrice Beddington, *The White Cottage, Winchelsea, Sussex.*
 Miss Maud Beddington, *Ballader's Plat, Winchelsea, Sussex.*
 Henry R. Beeton, 9, *Maresfield Gardens, N.W.*
 Charles F. Bell, F.S.A., *Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.*
 Edward Bell, F.S.A., *The Mount, Hampstead.*
 Sir Hugh Bell, Bart., F.S.A., *Rounton Grange, Northallerton.*
 Newton Benett, *Dorchester, Wallingford.*
 *A. C. Benson, C.V.O., M.A., *Magdalene College, Cambridge.*
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- Alfred Watkins, *Vineyard Croft, Hereford.*

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 Geo. M. Weekley, 2, *Garden Court, Temple, E.C.*
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Lady Younghusband, 3, *Buckingham Gate, S.W.*

Count Zorzi, *Venice.* (Hon. Mem.)

If any Member finds names or addresses incorrectly given the Secretary will be obliged by the error being pointed out to him.

Obituary.

The Society regrets the loss by death of the following members :—

Ingram Bywater.

John Carruthers, C.E.

Mrs. E. M. Cobden.

Walter Crane.

W. E. Darwin.

S. Wayland Kershaw, F.S.A.

The Rev. Henry Taylor.

Philip Webb.

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings

When filled this leaf should be torn from the Report and forwarded to the Secretary, A. R. Powys, 20, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

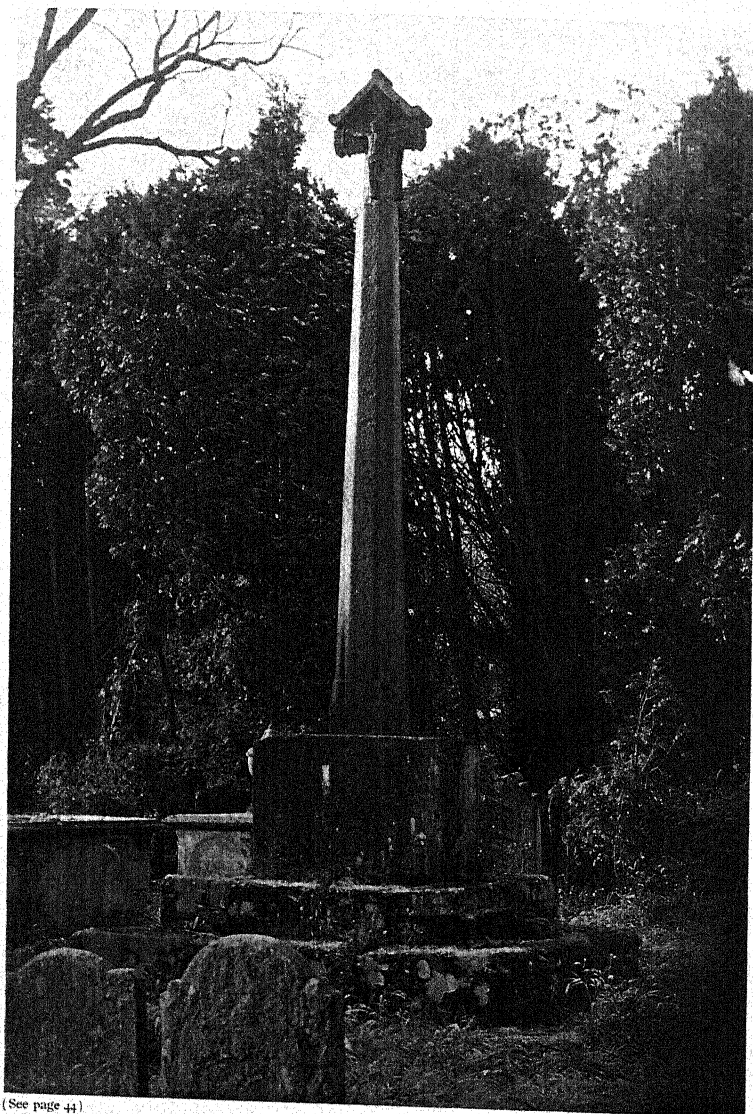
*Names and Addresses of persons who, in my opinion, would be interested to see a copy of the Report of the Society. You may mention my name to those marked.**

Signed _____

NAME (giving Titles, &c.).	ADDRESS.

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(See page 44)

By the courtesy of Mr. Alfred Watkins

TYBERTON CROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION
OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS. THIRTY-
NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE ∴ ∴ ∴ JUNE, 1916

A. R. POWYS, SECRETARY,
20, BUCKINGHAM STREET,
ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

Offices—20, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

*Minimum Annual Subscription, Half-a-Guinea ; Life
Members, Ten Guineas.*

[THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE
PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS AS SET FORTH UPON ITS
FOUNDATION IN 1877, AND HERE REPRINTED WITHOUT AL-
TERATION.]

A SOCIETY coming before the public with such a name as that above written must needs explain how, and why, it proposes to protect those ancient buildings which, to most people doubtless, seem to have so many and such excellent protectors. This, then, is the explanation we offer.

No doubt within the last fifty years a new interest, almost like another sense, has arisen in these ancient monuments of art; and they have become the subject of one of the most interesting of studies, and of an enthusiasm, religious, historical, artistic, which is one of the undoubted gains of our time; yet we think, that if the present treatment of them be continued, our descendants will find them useless for study and chilling to enthusiasm. We think that those last fifty years of knowledge and attention have done more for their destruction than all the foregoing centuries of revolution, violence, and contempt.

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For Architecture, long decaying, died out, as a popular art at least, just as the knowledge of mediæval art was born. So that the civilised world of the nineteenth century has no style of its own amidst its wide knowledge of the styles of other centuries. From this lack and this gain arose in men's minds the strange idea of the Restoration of ancient buildings; and a strange and most fatal idea, which by its very name implies that it is possible to strip from a building this, that, and the other part of its history—of its life that is, and then to stay the hand at some arbitrary point, and leave it still historical, living, and even as it once was.

In early times this kind of forgery was impossible, because knowledge failed the builders, or perhaps because instinct held them back. If repairs were needed, if ambition or piety pricked on to change, that change was of necessity wrought in the unmistakable fashion of the time; a church of the eleventh century might be added to or altered in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, or even the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but every change, whatever history is destroyed, left history in the gap, and was alive with the spirit of the deeds done midst its fashioning. The result of all this was often a building in which the many changes, though harsh and visible enough, were by their very contrast, interesting and instructive and could by no possibility mislead. But those who make the changes wrought in our day under the name of Restoration, while professing to bring back a building to the best time of its history, have no guide but each his own individual whim to point out to them what is admirable and what contemptible; while the very nature of their task compels them to destroy something and to supply the gap by imagining what the earlier builders should or might have done. Moreover in the

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course of this double process of destruction and addition the whole surface of the building is necessarily tampered with; so that the appearance of antiquity is taken away from such old parts of the fabrics as are left, and there is no laying to rest in the spectator the suspicion of what may have been lost; and in short, a feeble and lifeless forgery is the final result of all the wasted labour.

It is sad to say, that in this manner most of the bigger Minsters, and a vast number of more humble buildings, both in England and on the Continent, have been dealt with by men of talent often, and worthy of better employment, but deaf to the claims of poetry and history in the highest sense of the words.

For what is left we plead before our architects themselves, before the official guardians of buildings, and before the public generally, and we pray them to remember how much is gone of the religion, thought and manners of time past, never by almost universal consent, to be Restored; and to consider whether it be possible to Restore those buildings, the living spirit of which, it cannot be too often repeated, was an inseparable part of that religion and thought, and those past manners. For our part we assure them fearlessly, that of all the Restorations yet undertaken the worst have meant the reckless stripping a building of some of its most interesting material features; while the best have their exact analogy in the Restoration of an old picture, where the partly perished work of the ancient craftsman has been made neat and smooth by the tricky hand of some unoriginal and thoughtless hack of to-day. If, for the rest, it be asked us to specify what kind of amount of art, style, or other interest in a building, makes it worth protecting, we answer, Anything which can be looked on as artistic, picturesque,

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historical, antique, or substantial: any work, in short, over which educated artistic people would think it worth while to argue at all.

It is for all these buildings, therefore, of all times and styles, that we plead, and call upon those who have to deal with them, to put Protection in the place of Restoration, to stave off decay by daily care, to prop a perilous wall or mend a leaky roof by such means as are obviously meant for support or covering, and show no pretence of other art, and otherwise to resist all tampering with either the fabric or ornament of the building as it stands; if it has become inconvenient for its present use, to raise another building rather than alter or enlarge the old one;* in fine to treat our ancient buildings as monuments of a bygone art, created by bygone manners, that modern art cannot meddle with without destroying.

Thus, and thus only, shall we escape the reproach of our learning being turned into a snare to us; thus, and thus only, can we protect our ancient buildings, and hand them down instructive and venerable to those that come after us.

* NOTE.—As the Committee find this point has been frequently misinterpreted, it decides to add the following note; October, 1912:

Where the population of a parish has increased and there are no signs of further increase if the Church has not sufficient accommodation, it must, obviously, be enlarged. On the other hand, where there is a steady increase of population, it is a thoroughly wasteful and objectionable policy to enlarge the Church. Many a Church has been enlarged out of all recognition and still been found inadequate, and a new one has had to be built as well.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF
ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

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CHARLES C. WINMILL

Members of the Society are invited to attend the meetings of the
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THOSE of the Society's members who contemplate making contributions to any work of repair, will greatly strengthen the Society's position by making their gifts conditional upon the work being done in accordance with the Society's views.

Information on any case can be obtained from the Secretary, who will be pleased to forward any contributions members may desire to make through the Society, or to have information of contributions forwarded direct.

INTRODUCTION.

WAR MEMORIALS.

IT is a good sign that we may observe—developing itself in the newspapers—a movement of public interest in the matter of war memorials.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is not, as a Society, concerned with these memorials unless they be adjacent to or within ancient buildings, although many members of the Society are undoubtedly full of anxiety as to what form of terror may be in store for us in modern as well as in ancient buildings.

What I now venture to put forward shall be confined to the effect of ill-considered memorials both within and around our venerable and beautiful old churches.

In the newspaper correspondence above-mentioned it may be observed that in no case has the writer, be he artist or layman, referred to the subject of the congruity of the memorial with its surroundings and yet the importance of this congruity can hardly be over-estimated.

To take as an instance, a piece of sculpture. A memorial, effective in itself, may be rendered altogether a failure by the want of foresight and sympathy with its setting displayed by the sculptor who has designed it.

One example is worth pages of writing. I will as a specimen of hopeless incongruity, refer to the Tennyson memorial outside the east end of Lincoln Minster: entirely out of scale

with the great building before which it stands, it dwarfs it and yet is dwarfed by it.

Unless I am misinformed the statue and pedestal which constitute the memorial were not even designed to stand where they do. Probably the sculptor worked away after the customary manner without a thought as to the ultimate destination of his work. One does not know where to lay the blame. It is unfortunately, in England, a common thing for sculptors to be invited to send in their schemes when the situation of the memorial has not yet been decided upon. I have known self-respecting sculptors refuse to compete under such conditions. All honour to them.

Cases are not unknown of extreme laxity on the part of the sculptor as regards a memorial to be placed inside a building. How seldom does the artist think of anything but the effect he is producing inside his studio. The members of the committee are gathered into the studio to see the work, to pronounce an opinion. A strange place is this studio to them and barn-like in their eyes, utterly unlike in its lighting or effect the Cathedral or Church which is to house the memorial. The members observe how truthfully the boots are reproduced but cannot quite agree as to the likeness in the countenance of the deceased. By deft pulling about of blinds and a little juggling with top light the committee is mystified. Of course, in the church are no such blinds and top lights: very possibly the site selected in the building has a considerable window just behind the memorial. The sculptor has paid no consideration to this fact, has never tried the whole or even part of his work in the building itself.

In the end the memorial declares itself to be as it really is, a mere intrusion.

All parties are disappointed, as indeed they ought to be.

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I may be permitted to add that the above is not an imaginary case. It has come within my small experience more than once.

To return to the outside of the building. In how many cases do we not observe that surrounding a modest and venerable country church the churchyard has been planted with a crop of tall crosses of white marble. Not infrequently the top of some of these crosses will rise even above the eaves of the aisle roofs. When these chilly white memorials have increased in numbers what was once a calm and picturesque churchyard takes on the aspect, from a short distance, of the drying ground of a laundry.

The old-fashioned head-stone, so unassertive, becomes pleasantly toned by the finger of time; the solid grave-stone with the cross recumbent on it is not only incapable of producing the unquiet effect of the marble cross upstanding but is really lasting, which the crosses are not.

It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that white marble, especially the cold hard blue tinted stuff made use of by the tomb-stone masons, is not only in fact but also in effect completely foreign to our climate and country. The finger of time can never make this material harmonise with the surroundings into which we thrust it.

As regards the memorials set up inside our ancient churches, how commonly we find them to be as intrusive as they are inharmonious.

The white marble now so generally in use can under no circumstances and in no lapse of time come into harmony with the somewhat warm flints of plaster and stone which form the internal surfaces of our ancient churches.

There exist materials which will readily harmonise, as for example, Hopton Wood-stone with a fine close texture

of marble but of a pleasant warm tint; or Blue Pennant; or even the softer tones of Siena Marble if only the material be not brought to a high polish. A surface that reflects light is almost certainly an offence—granites are always to be avoided. Then there is that most obnoxious thing, the modern brass.

Of old, Brasses lay on the floor, the metal was inlaid on a slab of dark marble where it might be had, or of stone. Being often trodden by the feet of the worshippers the surfaces of brass and marble were rubbed, were smooth, but never polished.

Now-a-days the Brass is an ugly plate nailed upon or even sunk into the ancient wall. Burnished to a high degree it reflects lights in a way not only disagreeable in itself but often in such a manner as to render the inscription illegible.

The nave of Winchester Cathedral—to give an example—is sadly defaced by some particularly unfortunate specimens of this type of brass. It may be remembered that in this Cathedral the aisle walls below the windows are panelled in a manner to carry on the vertical and horizontal lines of the window tracery above. A fine opportunity this for the maker of brass plates to show his want of taste. Where we expect to see the reposeful surface of solid stone we find a shining and glaring slab of brass, fitting into the tracery. The effect of continuity of wall surfaces is quite lost. In Exeter Cathedral we see similar blotches and incongruities with bronze soldiers in low relief on a white marble field. Harsh and assertive is the result, reminding us of black paper silhouettes.

And who is a worse offender in memorials than the manufacturers of stained glass?

An interior, provided by our forefathers with ample light

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is turned into a gloomy cave by the perpetrators of the monstrosities which are set up in many an ancient church without the smallest regard to the effect in the building, the convenience of the worshippers, or the great expense to which people are put by the perpetual need of artificial light on the brightest day. Our forefathers did not set up opaque windows smeared with incrustations to represent a sham antiquity.

It is well to give an example, accessible to all men, of one of our noblest buildings thus defaced and obscured by the glass-makers, Westminster Abbey. Let the reader see for himself what has been done here and now happily, being, some of them, removed.

SOMERS CLARKE.

The Committee would be glad to receive any back numbers of the Annual Report for which members have no further use.

At the end of this issue will be found a perforated leaf which is inserted for the convenience of members who wish the Secretary to send a copy of this report to any of their friends.

NOTES ON CASES.

The following notes on a few selected cases give general indication of the work done since the issue of the last Annual Report. Should any member wish for further particulars of any of the cases described or mentioned in the Report, the Secretary will gladly supply them.

Ashton Church, Northants.

The Archdeacon of Northampton drew the attention of the Society to the condition of valuable mediæval wooden effigies in Ashton and two other Churches in the Archdeaconry.

We take the liberty of publishing an extract from a letter written by the Archdeacon which appeared in the Diocesan Magazine and the Committee is glad to inform members that it is the intention of the Rectors of Ashton and Paulers Pury to carry out the Society's recommendations for the preservation of the ancient monuments in their charge.

"I should like to express my special gratitude to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, which has generously given its advice,—and always most sound advice,—wherever incumbents, at my suggestion, have asked for it. I may add that I just now owe to it a most valuable report on the wooden effigies in the Churches in the southern part of the county, on which I hope those responsible for their care will proceed to act. I earnestly trust that the days

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of mutilation and novelty in the form of restoration have ended in the Archdeaconry, but great care is still needed not to destroy beautiful ancient things, when helpers are generous and incumbents impulsive."

Old Beaupré Castle, Glamorgan.

A resident of the neighbourhood drew the attention of the Society some time ago to the condition of Beaupré Castle while he expressed the wish that something might be done to preserve the ruins.

The Society approached the owner and obtained permission for a member to make an examination of the ruins and a Report has been forwarded to him. The Committee has received no information as to his views on the matter.

Church Hall, Belbroughton, Worcestershire.

The ancient tithe barn in the Rectory grounds at Belbroughton has recently been repaired and adapted as a Church Hall.

The building, which is about twenty feet wide by eighty feet long, consists of five bays of well constructed timber framing. The two easternmost bays had the walls filled in with brick nogging and were probably of latter construction than the remainder of the building which was covered with weather-boarding, in place of the brick nogging. The weather-boarding which was mostly of elm and in bad repair, has been replaced with brick nogging of hand-made bricks to match the easternmost bays.

The timbers of the walls have been carefully repaired and strengthened where necessary, and a series of windows in-

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serted in the upper half of the side wall for the lighting and ventilation of the building.

The walls have been plastered on the inside of the brick-work leaving the oak timbers exposed, and the roof has been ceiled with plaster, on the underside of the rafters and collars, for warmth.

The two westmost bays have been separated with folding doors from the three other bays to form a Recreation Room, and an entrance porch built against the end wall. The remaining portion, consisting of three bays, will form the Reading Room, and by opening the folding doors the whole of the building can be used for lectures or concerts when required. A platform has been erected at the end of the room and a portion has been partitioned off as a retiring room.

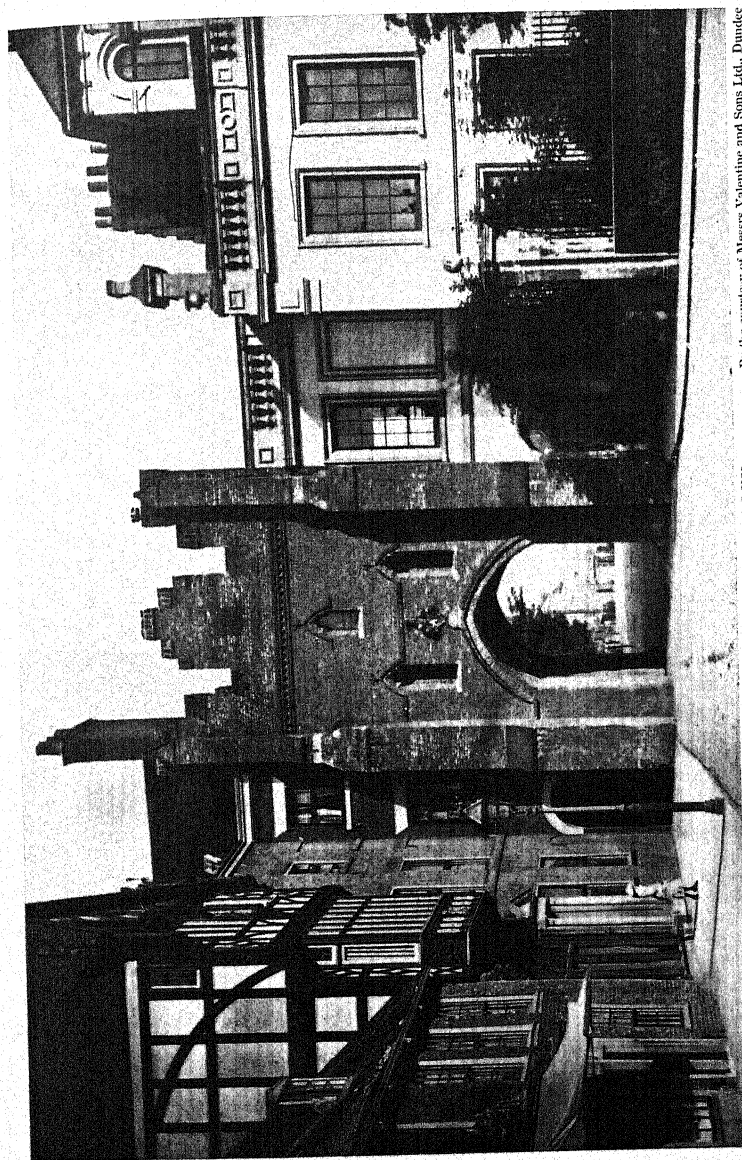
Where the large doors existed in the side walls near the centre of the building, a bay window has been formed on the south side and a fireplace and window on the opposite side. The warming of the Recreation Room has been provided for by a small stove fixed at the west end with a cast iron flue pipe carried up through the roof.

The floors are of boarded deal fixed in mastic on a bed of concrete with a layer of broken brick underneath to prevent condensation forming on the concrete.

The work has been carried out in a successful manner by a local builder under the supervision of an architect, who is a member of the Society. The cost amounted to £466.

North Bar, Beverley, Yorks.

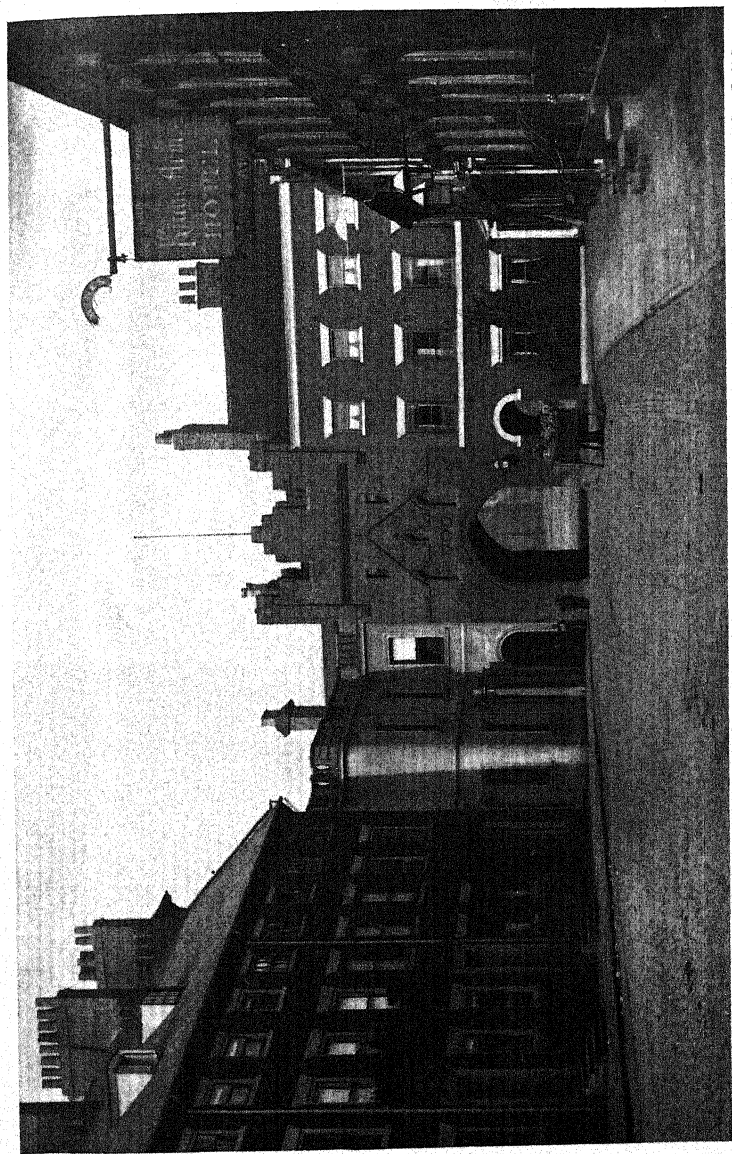
Town Toll Bars, so valuable as historical records of our old boroughs, are unfortunately disappearing to make way for the ever increasing road traffic. In this case the Bar



From a photograph made before 1888

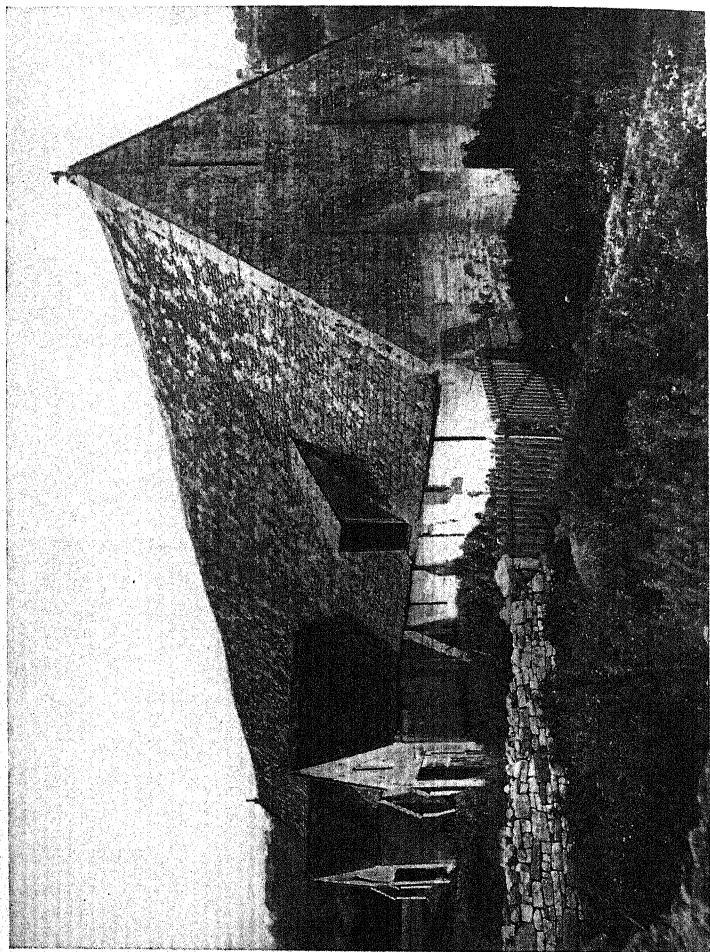
NORTH BAR, BEVERLEY
From North Bar Street Within

By the courtesy of Messrs Valentine and Sons Ltd., Dundee



NORTH BAR, BEVERLEY
From North Bar Street Without

By the courtesy of Messrs Valentine and Sons Ltd., Dundee



By kind permission of "Country Life"

TITHE BARN, BRADFORD-ON-AVON

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stands in no immediate danger and furthermore it is kept in excellent repair by the town authorities and the owners of the Bar house who have for centuries held certain rights in connection with it.

The Society has, however, for some time past given the matter careful consideration so that, in the event of this approach to Beverley being considered too narrow for the traffic, it may be ready with a practical scheme to lay before those responsible, by which the need will be met and the Bar saved.

Unfortunately the old house in North Bar Street Within, shown on the left of our first illustration, has been pulled down and an imitative half-timbered building erected on the site.

Tithe Barn, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.

The condition of this well-known fourteenth century Barn has caused much anxiety to those who appreciate the value of this simple architecture which adds interest to the countryside.

The building was private property and the owner was unable to do the necessary repair work but in 1914 he offered it as it stood to any Society or body who would preserve it, otherwise it would have to be pulled down.

The War having broken out, it was difficult to find any Society willing to undertake fresh responsibilities but the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, realising that the last chance of saving the building might be lost, came forward and took possession of it. That Society has since raised sufficient money to carry out the most pressing repairs so that the barn has been made water-tight.

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The Committee would wish to take this opportunity of publicly expressing its appreciation of the Wiltshire Archæological Society's action and its hope that after the war further funds may be obtained.

Bruton Dovecot, Somerset.

The repair work to this Dovecot has not up to the present time been carried out as the Society had hoped. Local feeling was strong that in view of the difficulty in obtaining labour and materials it would be wiser to postpone the work and, as the bulk of the Repair Fund had been collected in the district, the Committee could only acquiesce. However, the money is forthcoming to do at any rate part of the Society's proposals and as soon as circumstances are more favourable the work will be done and the building handed over to the National Trust.

Canterbury Old Stone Arms, Kent.

During the past year an interesting question arose at Canterbury in connection with an old Coat of Arms, including the Arms of Hanover, which is built into the front of the premises of a local business firm.

The Royal Warrant Holders Association raised a protest against the display of the old Arms although they were in no way used commercially. The Lord Chamberlain was appealed to by the Society and other influential people with the result that he granted the present occupiers of the building permission to retain the Arms in the position they now hold as long as the building stands.

This carved panel is an ancient landmark of the town and

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the Committee was very glad that the danger which threatened it was satisfactorily overcome.

St. Laurence Chapel, Crediton, Devon.

This thirteenth century Chapel has at some time been converted into cottages and has been used as such for many years. It is now proposed to restore the building to its proper purpose.

The architect appointed to carry out the work kindly attended a Committee meeting of the Society and explained his proposed treatment of the building at length. Although in certain minor details the Committee could not agree with his recommendations, it felt that on the whole the case would be treated in the right spirit and it highly appreciated the opportunity of discussing the work with an architect who in some respects holds slightly different views from the Society.

Croxden Abbey, Staffs.

Since 1884 this case has from time to time come before the Society's notice and on various occasions, notably when the Church was pulled down in 1885, it has done its best to influence the custodians to treat the ruins in accordance with the Society's principles.

The Estate recently changed hands and the Committee immediately got into touch with the new owner, who proved to be in sympathy with the Society's aims and who accepted the Society's offer to act as a consulting body when works are proposed in connection with any of the group of buildings which comprise the Abbey.

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Durham Cathedral.

When it became publicly known that scaffolding had been erected to the vault of the nave of Durham Cathedral, considerable anxiety was expressed in many quarters.

The Committee made enquiries from one or two members who had seen the building and then wrote to the Dean and Chapter asking if it might be allowed to send a deputation of three architects to inspect the building on behalf of the Society.

The Society's request was refused.

St. John's Church, Duxford, Cambs.

It would have been unpardonable if this exceptionally interesting Church had been allowed to suffer from the weather and gradually fall to ruins, and yet it seemed likely that this would be the case unless some definite action were taken.

The earliest portions of the Church are Norman, the chancel appears to have been built in the fourteenth century and the Chapel added a little later. The Church contains mural paintings and fine tracery, and part of the nave is seated with old oak benches. The living, is in the gift of Clare College and, in consequence of the union of two parishes, St. John's Church has been disused for some thirty years.

A professional member of the Society visited the building and after his report had received the approval of the Committee it was forwarded to the Rector. In spite of its financial loss owing to the war, Clare College generously

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offered a donation towards the requisite repairs to save the structure from deterioration if the Rector could collect money for the purpose. Efforts are being made even at the present time towards carrying out the most pressing repairs. The Committee feels confident these will be done on the most economical lines as the Rector has asked its representative to supervise the work. The Society wishes to point out that this case merits the sympathy of all interested in the care of ancient buildings.

Dyserth Castle, Flints.

Very little is left now of the ruins of Dyserth Castle.

The site is privately owned and leased to a Quarry Company, whose works are gradually undermining the Castle. The Society deeply regrets the loss of this historic monument but it was powerless to save the ruins as heavy compensation seemed the only means of securing this end.

Exeter, 12th Century House.

In last year's report the discovery of the Norman House in King Street was reported and hope was expressed that the building might be carefully preserved.

Although the City Council cannot see its way to spend much money on such an object as this at the present time, it has consented to do a certain amount of protective work to prevent further damage by weather and trespassers at the cost of a few guineas and the Society has made a small grant towards the work from its Building Fund.

Cams Mill, Fareham, Hants.

This is said to be the oldest tidal mill in England. It was used until a few years ago but now it is in disrepair and may even collapse it is feared unless some timely help is forthcoming.

It is a charming and interesting building and in more prosperous times no doubt it would have been well looked after, but under the prevailing circumstances it is a difficult case to tackle. However, the lessee of the adjoining property has the interest of the old Mill at heart, and if it is possible to save it the Committee feels sure every effort will be made.

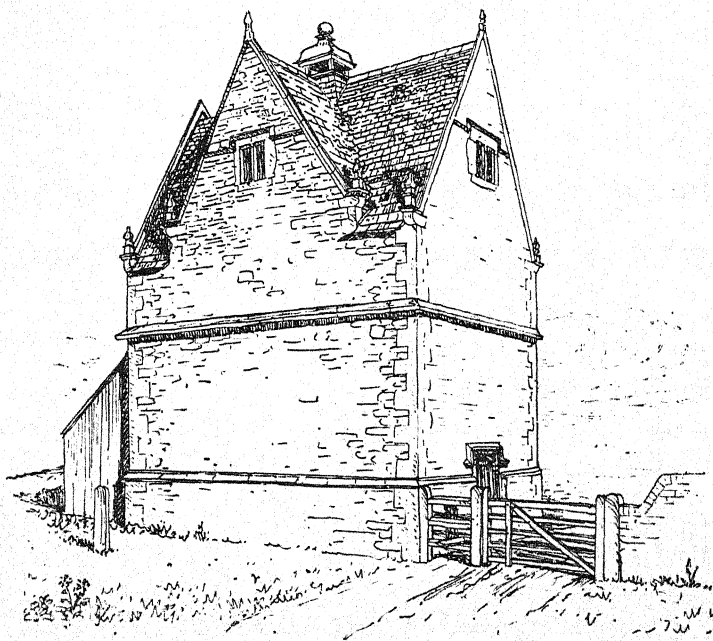
Pigeon House, Fiddington, Gloucester.

This particularly fine Pigeon House is happily receiving the attention it certainly deserves owing to the joint efforts of the owner of the property and the Society.

It is a tower of stone 22 feet square bearing the date 1637, with four gables at the intersection of which is a fine open turret covered with lead, by which the pigeons went in and out. Inside there are more than a 1,000 well-made nesting holes. On one side there is a delightful little doorway with original nail-studded oak door, it has a four centred pointed arch and extremely rich mouldings with a square drip-stone over. About half way up the outside walls, which are 3 feet thick, there is a very boldly jutting moulding to prevent rats climbing up.

The building was in good condition with the exception of the roof covering and, in accordance with the Society's

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advice, under the supervision of one of its architect members resident in the district, the roof has been stripped, the tiles rehung and the loose pinnacles fixed.

Folkestone, Old House in the Bayle.

The Committee heard too late of the destruction of this house to make any effective protest. A member of the So-

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ciety living in the neighbourhood visited the building and found it in process of demolition. The house, which dated from the sixteenth century, appeared to be in sound condition and if it had not been deliberately pulled down to make room for a motor garage, it would have served the purpose for which it was built for many years to come.

Glasgow, Tolbooth Steeple.

When the proposal of the Town Council became known, strong protests were made and the question was brought before the Ancient Monuments Board for Scotland. After an examination of the Steeple and of the Town Council's proposals, the Board reported to the Commissioners of Works that the Steeple was a monument which ought to be preserved under the terms of the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913, and that the Town Council's proposals should not be approved.

As a result of this Report and of further communications with the Commissioners of Works, the proposal has for the present been withdrawn.

It appeared to the Committee that, under the circumstances, its action should be suspended for the present—but should the building again be threatened, the Society should combine its efforts with other influential bodies to protest against the destruction of one of the most important architectural features of Glasgow.

Dolphin Inn, Guildford, Surrey.

We give a view of the Dolphin Inn but regret to say that the Guildford Corporation has decided that it must be de-



By the courtesy of Messrs T. & R. Annan & Sons, Glasgow

TOLBOOTH STEEPLE, GLASGOW



By kind permission of "Country Life"

THE DOLPHIN INN, GUILDFORD

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stroyed. It is possible that, had the Society been warned that the building was in danger before the Committee which deals with street improvements had come to a decision, it might have been saved. Indeed there is no real reason why it should not be saved now beyond the fact that a decision has been come to and they refuse to reconsider it.

We are inclined to believe that a good deal of damage is done in our ancient towns owing to the Corporations working through Committees. If the building in danger happens to come before one Committee first it may be saved, if on the other hand it comes before say the Street Improvements Committee, the members of which are solely thinking of practical questions, the building is doomed.

We are grateful to the owners of the Dolphin Inn, Hodgsons' Kingston Brewery Company, for the Directors were most courteous and willing to alter their plans in order that the building might be saved but the Highways Committee stood out for the building being set back, which meant of course its removal.

The disappointing part is that nothing is gained by widening the street on this plot of ground because the adjacent building cannot be set back.

Hadleigh Guildhall, Suffolk.

The town of Hadleigh in Suffolk was at the height of its prosperity in early Tudor days when it was governed by Guilds, of which there were five, *viz.*: Trinity, Corpus Christi, St. John, Jesus and Our Lady Guild.

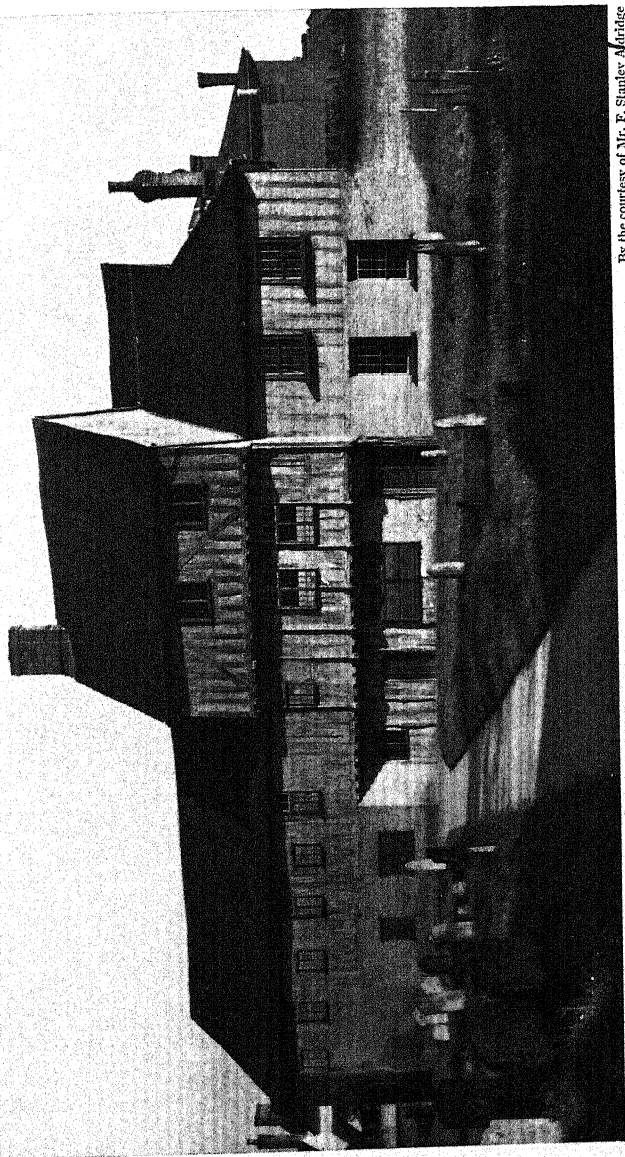
By the wording of a grant by William Clopton to Augustus Denton in the reign of Henry the Sixth (1483) the Reverend Hugh Pigot, the Hadleigh historian, infers that the pile of

buildings on the south side of the Churchyard existed in 1483 and heads: . . . "Whether the Guildhall was standing then I cannot say, but from its not being mentioned in this grant, I am inclined to think that it was not and . . . that it is of later date than the house and 'long room,' which it adjoins. The property of the Guilds was sold in 1547, and in 1571 Queen Elizabeth granted the Guildhall to a family of the name of Grey who sold the title to it in 1574 to Mr. Henry Wentworth for £66 13s. 4d."

Mr. Pigot further mentions that . . . "the Guildhall—or place at which these Guilds used to hold their meetings, both for business and for banqueting and at which also they were accustomed to assemble previously to walking in procession to the Church—is a handsome room 80 feet long, by 22 feet 6 inches wide, with an open king-post roof and moulded beams running along it on each side just below the wall plate. . . ."

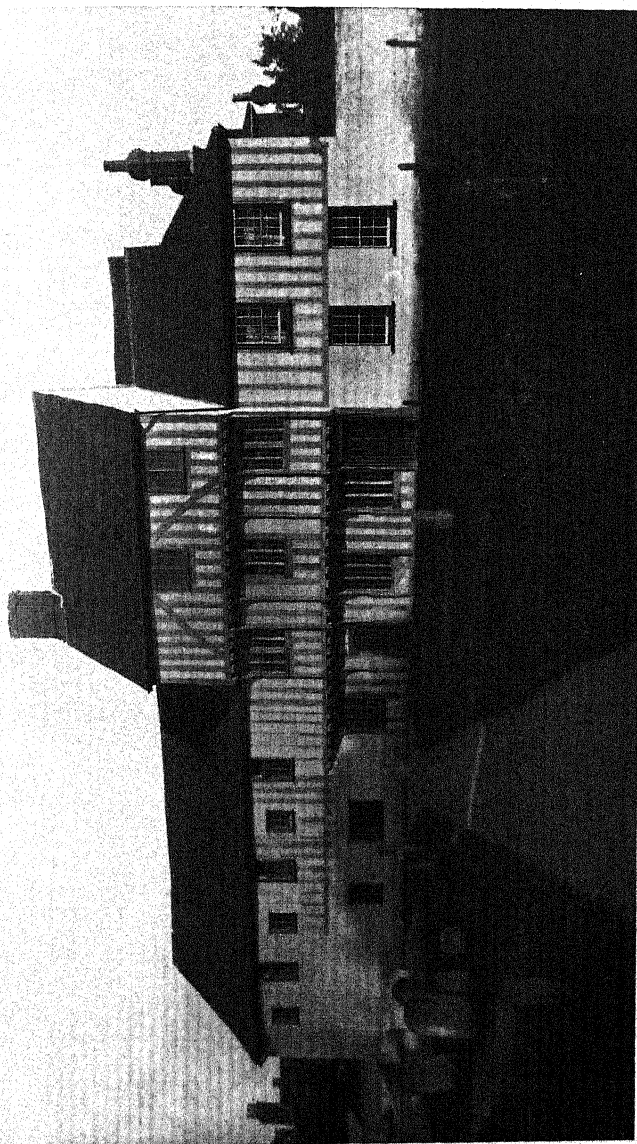
This is behind and at right angles to the picturesque building here illustrated, but forms part of one block now generally known as the Guildhall.

Across the churchyard and directly opposite is the fifteenth century flint and stone Parish Church with its fine lead-covered spire, while on the west side of the Churchyard is the Rectory Tower or Deanery Gateway as it is alternatively called, a characteristic Tudor structure of beautifully mellowed thin red bricks with "burnt-end" diapered patterns, built in 1495 by a former Rector, Archdeacon Pykenham. Thus these three separate types of building form an exceptionally interesting architectural group and the question of introducing new work naturally became one of paramount importance if the old-world charm and harmony of the whole was not to be disturbed.



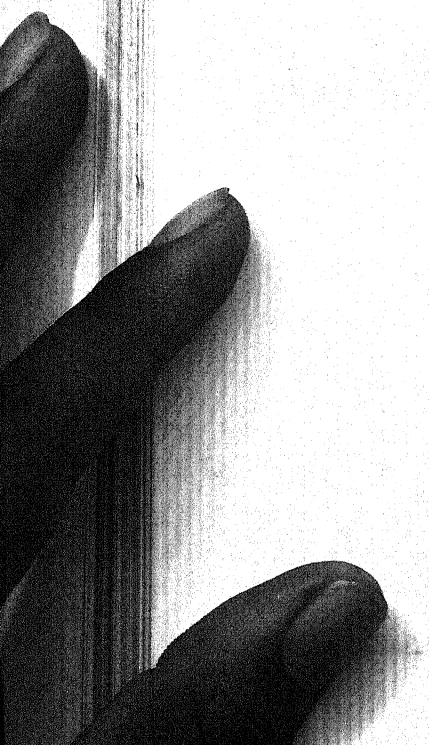
By the courtesy of Mr. F. Stanley Aldridge

HADLEIGH GUILDHALL, SUFFOLK
BEFORE REPAIR



By the courtesy of Mr. F. Stanley Aldridge

HADLEIGH GUILDHALL, SUFFOLK
AFTER REPAIR



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The two views show the Guildhall group respectively before and after reparation and it may be said at once, as indeed can be seen in the photographs, that the necessary work of repair has not been otherwise than beneficial. The light semi-modern window frames, seen in the older photograph, had become decayed and required renewal as did also some of the external plaster work. On investigation some of the quasistuds were discovered to be merely boards nailed to the mullions of the hidden original windows, with modern plaster filling between. These, on being exposed were found to have the remains of small cusped and carved traceried heads, though unfortunately in no case was one complete.

Quiterightly these were not renewed though it would have been easy to have made a conjectural restoration from evidence available and from similar examples still extant in the same locality. Instead the new glazing was taken up to the tops of all lights leaving the fragments of the old pierced heads to speak for themselves.

It was at this stage of the work that it was decided to revert to the original fenestration; at least in the only remaining portion of the former three-storied building. Where possible the old vertical studs—moulded on one side out of the solid to form the window jambs—were retained and the spaces between (divided by mullions) were reglazed though in one or two instances the old moulded studs had to be moved to their original positions either a little to the right or left.

Where new moulded oak was necessary a slightly different contour was used to distinguish it from the original moulded work though perhaps a simple chamfer would have sufficed. The desired result however, from the Society's point of view, is achieved because future antiquaries will be able easily to recognise the work of the 1915 reparation

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which without being imitative is in no way discordant. It is to be hoped that this will apply equally to one or two new carved pilasters on the ground floor where quatrefoil traced panels, unlike the originals, have been introduced.

Part of the ground floor of this building is now used for parochial purposes while the upper part is used as a corset factory. On account of the latter some of the glazing had been "frosted" with an unpleasant effect very irritating to the eye, as discernible in the earlier photograph. Simple obscured glass, of the kind known as "double rolled cathedral white," has been substituted for the ugly white panes with what advantageous results is to be seen in the more recent view.

This case is one of those fortunate instances where the views of the Society were sought by those interested at the outset and have been throughout the progress of the work treated with sympathetic courtesy and consideration by the architect and others responsible.

Hickling Church, Notts.

A portion of the roof of the south aisle of this Church collapsed last year and at the request of the Rector a professional member of the Society inspected the building. It was recommended that the work of repair should be postponed until after the winter and that the exposed bay of the aisle and the walls should be protected with corrugated iron sheets in a temporary manner. Arrangements are now being made for carrying out the work, which will be done under the auspices of the Society.

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Holbrook Church, Suffolk.

This case affords a typical example of where the Society's knowledge and experience can be of the greatest value to guardians of old buildings.

Holbrook Church requires extensive repairs and the Rector, having two Architects' Reports before him, felt the need of an outside opinion before coming to a definite decision. The Committee willingly asked one of its members to visit and subsequently sent to the Rector a report dealing with its recommendations as regards the preservation of the building. The work is to be put in charge of a local architect who will act in consultation with the Society. It is hoped that some of the more urgent work will be carried out this year and the rest by degrees as the cost can be met.

Holm Lacy Church, Hereford.

The Society received information that considerable alterations were being carried out to this Church and with the consent of the Vicar, a report was obtained from a professional member on the works proposed and in progress.

The chief work undertaken has been the repair and underpinning of the walls.

The following works were also contemplated.

To replace the existing tiles on the roofs with stone slates and expose the timbers underneath by the removal of the plaster vault. The lowering of the floor to its original level and the reseating of the Church. The removal of the modern gallery at the west end of the nave and moving the organ from the south aisle to the place of the gallery.

The Committee expressed its regret at the proposed alterations to the roofs and the floor on account of the danger which may result in years to come from the increased weight of the stone tiles and the risk of the Church being flooded by the overflowing of the River Wye which has been known to rise above the proposed level of the floor.

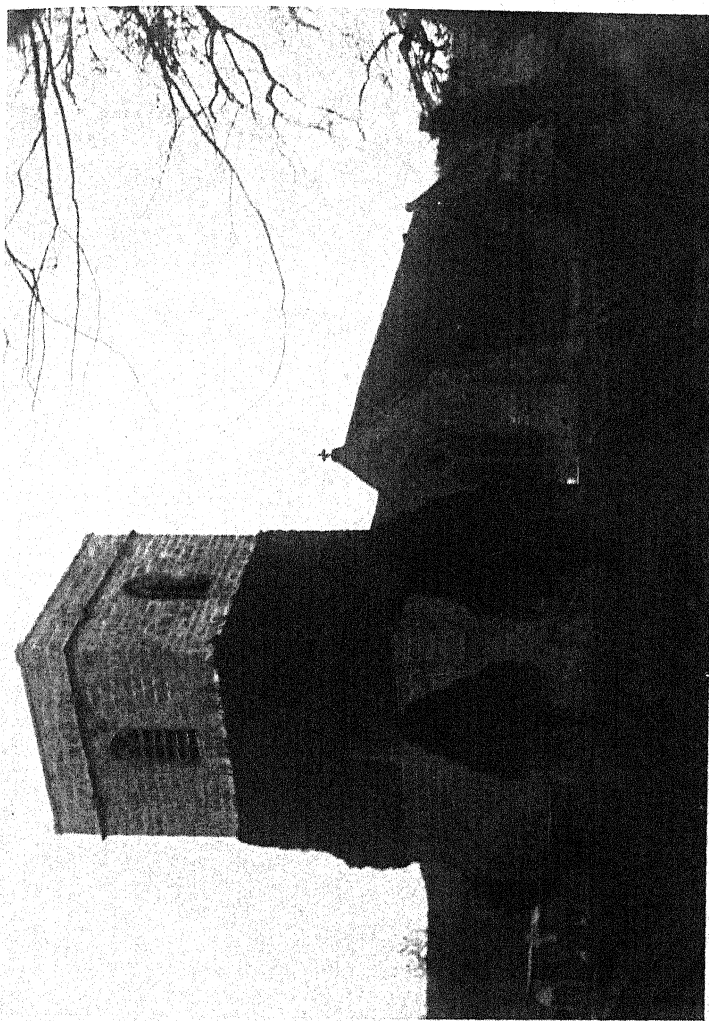
Photographs are reproduced showing the existing seats which form a most interesting feature of the interior. They are constructed of oak after the fashion of a settle with open backs and shaped arms, probably of Charles II. period. Unfortunately on account of the discomfort from the straight backs and narrow seats, it was proposed to remove them in favour of modern seats. Suggestions were made by the Committee whereby the seats could be made quite comfortable without detracting from their appearance and it is understood that the suggestions will be adopted and the seats retained.

The Committee also pleaded with success for the retention of the Font, which is probably of the same date as the seats and of considerable interest as an example of the period.

Ightham Mote, Kent.

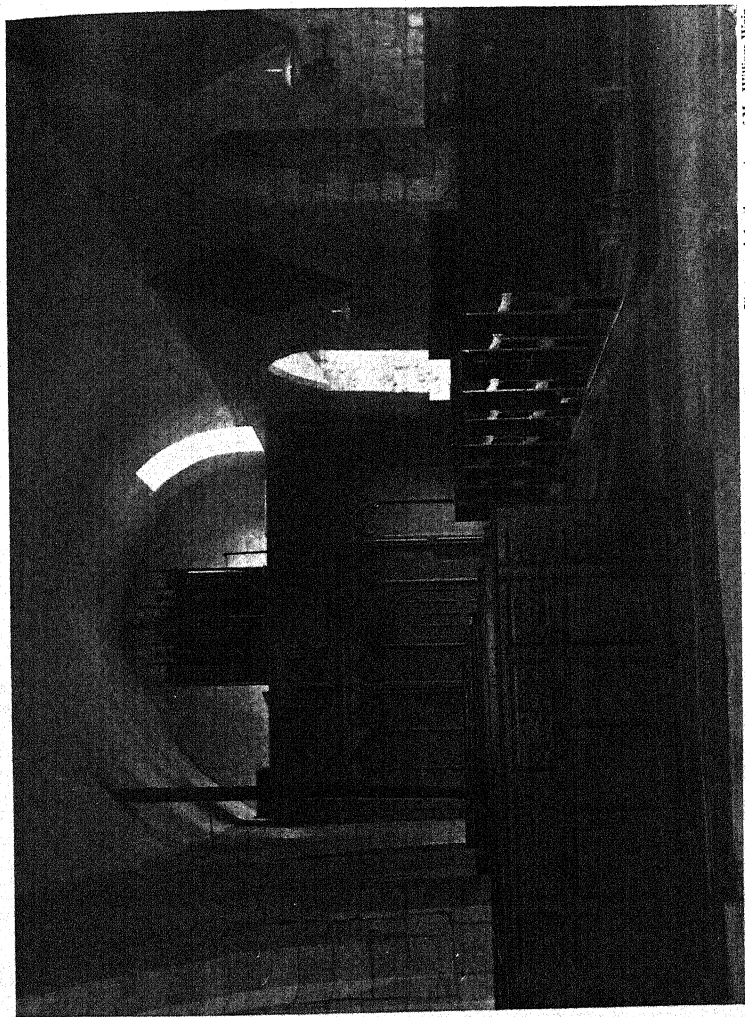
The owner of this interesting house has recently undertaken some necessary repairs to the entrance tower, where the walls had cracked owing to the excessive weight of a turret erected in modern times over the newel staircase.

The tower is situated about the centre of the west side of the courtyard and is approached by a modern bridge across the moat. It consists of an arched entrance on the ground floor with a substantial outer gate. The first and second floors contain bedrooms the full size of the tower,



Photograph by the courtesy of Mr. William Weir

HOLME LACY CHURCH, HEREFORDSHIRE



Photograph by the courtesy of Mr. William Weir

HOLME LACY CHURCH, HEREFORDSHIRE
THE NAVE



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with original three-light windows in the front and back walls. The roof is covered with cast lead and surrounded with a battlemented parapet.

The newel staircase, which occupies the south-west angle, is partly formed in the thickness of the outer walls and where it encroaches into the rooms it is constructed of timber framing filled in with plaster. The staircase starts from the first floor and continues up to the roof, at which level the modern turret has been rebuilt with brickwork, to about ten feet above the battlements. The front and back walls of the tower are faced with rubble walling of Kentish rag, with clunch dressings to the windows and the angles. The side walls above the roofs of the adjoining buildings are faced with brickwork.

The settlement occurred in the south-west angle where the walls are reduced in thickness for the staircase. The south wall was cracked through its thickness in a slanting direction from about the second floor level to the centre of the parapet. The quoins at the foot of the crack were broken through and displaced, and the angle above was in danger of being forced outwards by the weight of the modern turret above.

It was decided to remove the modern turret in order to relieve the angle of its weight and it has been taken down to within a foot above the battlements and finished with a flat roof of oak timbers covered with cast lead.

In dealing with the repair and strengthening of the angle, precautions were taken to guard against any further movement during the progress of the work by fixing stout battens on the outside of the front and the back walls of the tower, near the foot and the top of the cracks, which were held in position with iron tie rods across the side walls.

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The strengthening of the angle has been done from the inner faces of the south and west walls of the staircase. The loose portions on each side of the cracks have been removed to the back of the outer facing and the solid portions rebonded together with flat tiles built in courses and grouted in solid. The angle has been still further strengthened by the insertion of two deep lintels of tiles built in cement mortar, through the thickness of the south and west walls to the back of the outer facing, the full width of the staircase. The plaster where removed from the interior of the walls during the process of repair has been renewed and distempered.

The exterior facing of the whole tower has been repaired and repointed where necessary and the perished stone and clunch has been treated with "Siasic" solution in order to arrest the decay and harden the stone to withstand the weather. The roofs of the adjoining buildings which are covered with hand-made tiles have been repaired and lead soakers inserted where the tiles butt against the sides of the tower.

Ledbury Market Hall, Hereford.

This is a fine old timber hall of oak beams and plaster, standing on tall oak columns so as to afford an open shelter under it.

A member visited the building to report to the Society upon some works which were then in progress. The alterations were precautionary measures against fire and the Committee was glad to find them less harmful to the building than it had been led to suppose. It regarded the renewal of the outside staircase as unfortunate and unnecessary but as

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it was of a later date than the rest of the building the loss was not so serious. The floor was re-laid with oak in place of deal and gas was substituted for a coal fire, both of which changes could only be regarded as beneficial to the building.

Lambert's Shop, Coventry Street, London, W.

Some months ago, Londoners were much distressed to receive the news that a well-known landmark in the West End was threatened with destruction. It appears that the site of this interesting Georgian shop is included in an improvement scheme which may or may not be carried out but at any rate there is little likelihood of anything being done until after the War.

This Society approached other London Societies with similar interests in the hope that some concerted action might impress upon the promoters of the scheme and others the value of the building but it was generally decided that such a course would serve no useful purpose.

Ogmore Castle, S. Wales.

The ruins of Ogmore Castle are badly in need of repair. At the request of the Duchy of Lancaster a member of the Society made a Report and Specification but, although it was the intention of the Chancellor to preserve the ruins, the outbreak of War rendered it impossible for a public body to undertake any work of the kind. The Surveyor General of the Duchy expressed his entire sympathy with the treatment suggested and therefore the Society hopes that at a future time the Duchy may see its way to adopt it in carrying out the reparation.

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In the meanwhile the ruins are not particularly safe and portions are liable to fall.

Pawlett Church, Somerset.

The work mentioned in last year's Report, where illustrations of the Church will be found, has now been completed. The fifteenth century cradle roofs of the nave, transepts, porch and vestry have been carefully repaired piece by piece. The majority of the main framing timbers have been saved with a patch here and there but the unseen "common rafters" had to be renewed to the extent of about one quarter in the nave, and one half in the transepts. A stout oak tie beam has been inserted in the middle of the nave to tie the leaning walls together.

The modern flat ceiled roof of the chancel, in an even more decayed condition than the old roofs, has been replaced by a cradle roof of plastered oak with two plain cross ribs with simply modelled plaster borders. It was felt that the flat ceiling impaired the proportions of the east end, but the new roof, though in general harmony with the others, is sufficiently distinctive not to be confused with the old work.

Both transept and chancel roofs have been recovered with tiles in place of the slates which were of poor quality and foreign to the district. The lead covering of the nave has been recast and out of surplus lead a gutter with heavy honey-suckle ornament has been cast from the tiny portion of the old one which remained.

The south nave window which had been thrust out beyond its centre of gravity has been relaid, and the cracks of the Tower arch, the south transept arch and the chancel pier have been bonded and grouted up. The stonework of the

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north chancel window was so cracked that portions had to be reformed in tile. The north-east corner of the vestry, which had been greatly damaged by the insertion of a chimney flue, had to be rebuilt, the local limestone being cracked to pieces by the heat. The inclined south-west angle of the porch has been underpinned and the arch tied with an iron bar.

The Sanctuary paving has been relaid on cement concrete. The "Vicarage" box-pew, which has been patched together from older panelling and deal boards, has been reconstructed on the L plan, so as to do away with the deal boards. The oak pew which stood in front of the screen has been removed and the painted panelwork of the lower portion uncovered, bringing to light a series of openings irregularly placed in the centres of the panels, in the form of squares, quatrefoils and stirrups, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 4 in. wide. Only the above pews have been disturbed and in each case for reasons which seemed to outweigh the objections. The pulpit has been lowered by the removal of the modern deal triviality which intervened between the stone base and its floor. The plasterwork of the nave has been repaired and some coloured eighteenth century texts brought to light. Finally the lead gutters of the Tower have been recast and a lead shoot provided to discharge the water clear of the Tower.

Lower Peover Church, Cheshire.

This building has suffered badly from restorations in times past but nevertheless it is interesting inside because it is entirely timber constructed. On the last occasion when the Church was restored sufficient attention does not seem to

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have been given to the structural question—a very common occurrence.

Something must be done now to prevent this building spreading. A report approved by the Committee has been accepted by the Vicar and we hope it will be carried out after the War is over.

In the meantime the Vicar has informed us that temporary measures are being taken to prevent further spreading of the building.

Polesworth Gatehouse, Warwick.

Three years ago the parishioners of Polesworth came into possession of the old Nunnery Gatehouse which stands in the Market Place of the village. Part of the building appears to date from the fourteenth century and part from the end of the sixteenth century. In 1913, the Secretary visited the building and made a Report and since that time the Society has taken a deep interest in it. The fabric was sadly in need of repair, which is gradually being done in a conservative manner as money can be raised for the purpose. Progress has of necessity been very slow lately, and it was feared at one time that the work would have to stand over indefinitely, but a short while ago the Vicar, who acts as trustee, informed the Society that they were about to spend £50 or £60 on the most pressing repairs. This will be of the greatest value in preserving the building from further damage.

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Ratcliffe-on-Soar Church, Notts.

For some time past this interesting Church has been undergoing repair in accordance with the Society's methods and during last year the following progress has been made.

The chief work consisted in the repair of the timbers and the recasting and relaying of the lead on the roof of the nave. A hanging scaffold was erected for the work of strengthening and repairing the timbers. The ends of the main cross beams were found to have perished and necessitated the renewal of the decayed ends with English oak carefully scarfed and bolted to the sound portions of the beams. The longitudinal bearers have been repaired in a similar manner wherever possible but in one of the bays it was found necessary to renew one piece entirely. The work has been carried out in the Society's usual manner, without removing any of the main timbers. The boarding and the rafters were removed where necessary and the work of repair and strengthening done in position from the scaffolding. The rafters and boarding being replaced as the work proceeded.

The lead was recast into sheets of the required sizes to an even thickness weighing 7lbs. per foot super and relaid with hollow rolls at the vertical junction of the sheets on deal boarding nailed on battens over the oak boarding to form a double thickness with a space between for ventilation as a preventative against the cold and condensation.

The other works undertaken included the repointing of portions of the exterior walls, the limewashing of the interior and refixing the stove at the west end of the nave with a cast-iron flue pipe carried up through the roof of the north aisle.

"Vicarage Farm," Ronton, Staffs.

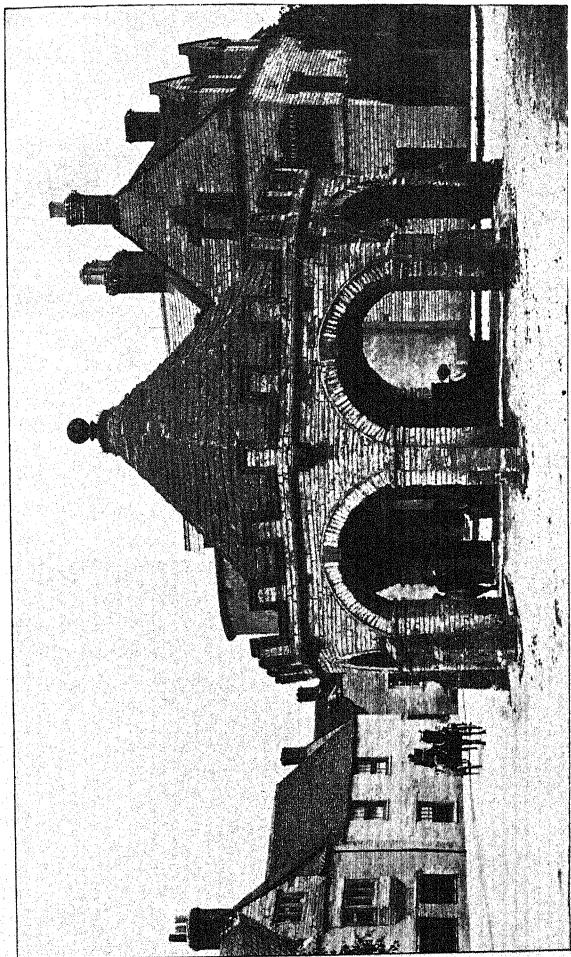
This charming old house, situated in the depths of the country, is a most interesting half-timbered building, dating from the sixteenth century. It belongs to the church, and although it has been untenanted for some years, it has been kept structurally sound through the kindness of the patron of the living and others. The house stands in need of certain minor repairs but it is not on account of these that the Committee feels most concerned. The farm is liable to be sold, though there is no immediate prospect of this, and the Society is strongly of opinion that if possible it should be purchased as a public possession.

Somerton Market Cross, Somerset.

The Parish Council of Somerton has accepted Lord Ilchester's offer of the gift of the Cross and £10 towards the repair of it.

A member of the Society visited Somerton and reported to the Committee that the necessary repairs could be carried out at a comparatively small cost and furthermore he has offered his services as architect during the course of the work. This, however, has been postponed until after the War.

As will be seen from the photograph, the Cross is a prominent feature of the town and richly deserves the most careful attention.



By the kind permission of Mr. J. G. Williams

SOMERTON MARKET CROSS

REPORT, 1916

Southwell Minster, Notts.

The Church authorities have lately considered it necessary to provide additional Vestry accommodation at Southwell Minster. The architect in charge proposed to roof in a small open court between the Chapter House and the Choir. As soon as the scheme became known, the Society received a number of letters pointing out the disadvantages of it. The Committee therefore approached the Architect who courteously allowed his plans to be seen. These were carefully considered and it was finally decided that, since a new vestry was essential, the scheme was the best solution of the difficulty and was certainly preferable to erecting a new building in the vicinity of the Minster. The small court has been entirely refaced in modern times and an old doorway would be opened up to form the entrance to the vestry.

The Committee regretted to find itself in disagreement with the local Architectural Society but though it would infinitely have preferred to see no alterations made, it considered the proposals described above the most desirable in the interests of the ancient building.

Stanstead Abbots, Clock School, Herts.

There was a suggestion that this old Tower and Clock, which has been a benefit to the public for two hundred years or more, might be offered for sale and the people in the locality were apprehensive of what might be the consequences.

The Society was given the option of purchase which

REPORT, 1916

afforded it an opportunity of pointing out to the owner the nature of its aims and of approaching the Parish Council with the result that that body arranged to share the responsibility with the owner of keeping the clock in order.

An interesting point arose in connection with the matter. The Parish Council being desirous of keeping the Clock in its present position had previously voted a small sum to be paid annually to the owner but the auditor for the Local Government Board would not allow the payment as a Council cannot legally expend public money upon private property. However, the difficulty was overcome and the Committee hopes that, under the protection of local authorities, the Clock may remain a useful and beautiful feature of the village for future generations.

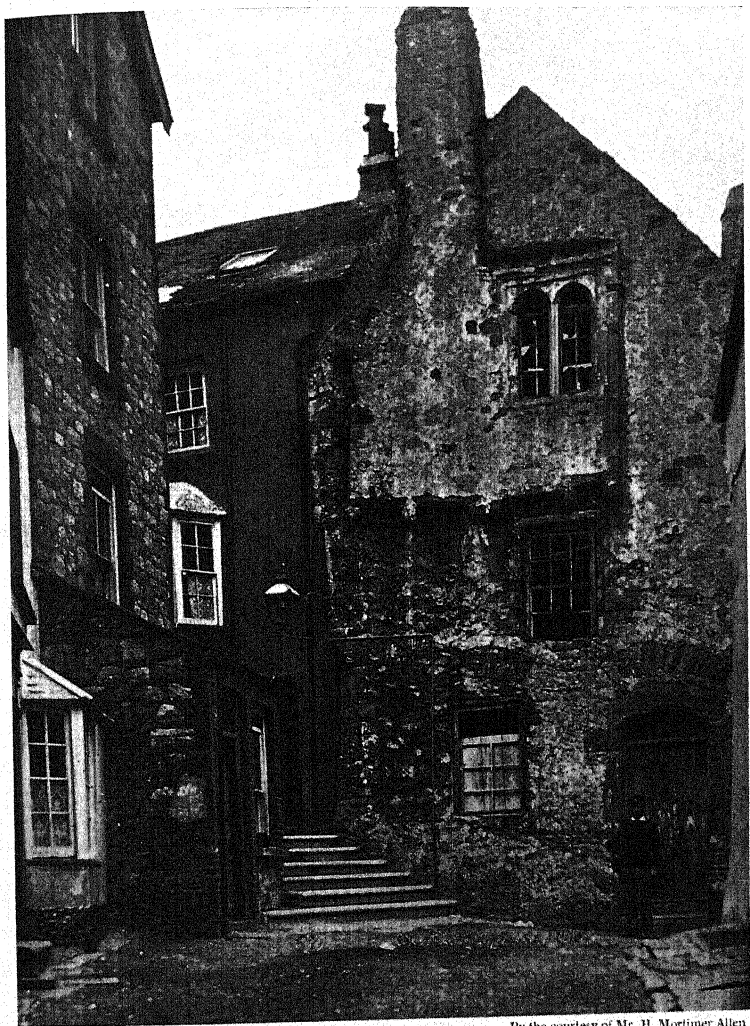
Old House, Tenby, Pembroke.

The Society has every reason to hope that this picturesque old house may be saved from the irreparable decay into which it is falling. It is the property of the Mayor and Town Council and, in answer to the Society's urgent appeals, the matter has been referred to a Committee which was deputed to inspect the house and submit a report to the Council.

The Society has not yet been informed of the result of this step but it has little doubt that the local authorities will appreciate that buildings such as this add an interest to the town and an attraction to visitors.

Terrington Church, Yorks.

As stated in the Report for 1914, an architect who is a member of the Society was entrusted with the repair of this Church, which he did in consultation with the Committee.



By the courtesy of Mr. H. Mortimer Allen

OLD HOUSES, PEMBROKE

REPORT, 1916

We now take the opportunity of publishing extracts from a letter we have received from the Rector on the completion of the work.

31 August, 1915.

"I have had it in my mind for some time to write and tell you how successfully the repairs to our ancient church tower were carried out last year. The ancient appearance of the Tower has been so little altered, that shortly after the work was finished, a visitor who has known the Church for many years asked as she looked at the Tower "When is the work going to begin?"

Tilfora Bridge, Surrey.

The disfigurement of this ancient wooden bridge caused great anxiety in the neighbourhood and the Society was asked to protest against it.

The Committee immediately approached those responsible for laying the unsightly water pipe and was assured that it was their intention to carry the pipe under the ford adjoining the bridge as soon as this could be done with safety.

The Committee wrote a letter on the subject to the local press, which was referred to with satisfaction in the Report of the West Surrey Society.

Marble Hill, Twickenham.

A member of the Society visited this old Mansion now under the care of the London County Council. The building had fallen into disrepair but the Committee is happy to

REPORT, 1916

report that the pantile roof and timbers have been thoroughly repaired and that the building altogether reflects great credit upon its custodians.

Tyberton & Madley Churchyard Crosses, Hereford.

Two most interesting Crosses have only quite recently come to light at Madley and Tyberton. The head of the Madley Cross was discovered among the effects of a private gentleman and it has now been restored to the very complete base and shaft which stand in the Churchyard. The heads are similar in design, the Saviour on the Cross occupies one side and the Virgin and Child the other.

The head of Tyberton Cross, the more perfect of the two, has been used as a finial on the end of the Nave of the brick-built Church but it has lately been replaced in its original position as shown in our illustration.

Glass at York Minster.

In October last a member of the Society visited York at the invitation of Mr. W. J. Tapper, Surveyor to the Minster, in order to confer with him and the firm of glaziers which is carrying out the repairs to the glass.

A general inspection of the windows in the Minster was first made and the Clerk of Works detailed briefly the history of such repairs as have been carried out during the last twenty to twenty-five years. To allow of a closer view ladders were raised to some of the windows on the north aisle of the choir, one or two of these being in a precarious, not to say dangerous condition. Every facility was given to the



See Frontispiece)

By the courtesy of Mr. Alfred Watkins

TYBERTON CROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE
Reverse side of the head

REPORT, 1916

representative from the Society to see the state of the windows both before and after repair and also the actual treatment of the glass in the workshops.

From these it would seem that within the period referred to the glass has on the whole been well cared for, but there is pretty clear evidence that in recent years the care bestowed upon all repair to the glazing could hardly be excelled.

No attempt to restore or reconstruct is made and the re-leading is done without altering any of the existing glass. Small parts actually missing are filled with plain glass toned down to stop the glare and prevent its looking like a hole in the window.

The chief work done to make the repairs permanent consists in cutting out the iron saddlebars and tipping them at each end with good brass before re-inserting the ends in the stonework. Each panel of glass is then securely fixed to the strengthened bars and remains supported there, independent of the panels above or below.

The Surveyor is to be congratulated upon the excellent work now being carried out under his directions by the firm of glaziers and their workmen also, who seem to take a great pride in preserving without any wish to attempt conjectural restoration. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Tapper for arranging the meeting and giving so much time to show and explain what is being done.

LIST OF BUILDINGS WHICH HAVE COME BEFORE THE SOCIETY SINCE JUNE 1ST, 1915.

Alderton Church, Northants.	Crediton, St. Laurence Chapel, Devon.
Ashton Church, Northants.	Croxden Abbey, Staffs.
Barsham East Estate, Norfolk.	Cullompton Church, Devon.
Beaupré Castle, Glamorgan.	Dartmouth, Butterwalk, Devon.
Belbroughton, Church Hall, Worc.	Dundee, Town Hall.
Beverley Minster, Yorks.	Durham Cathedral.
Beverley, North Bar, Yorks.	Durrington Stone Cross, Wilts.
rough Bridge Church, Yorks.	Duxford, St. John's Church, Cambs.
Bradford-on-Avon, Tithe Barn, Wilts.	Dyserth Castle, Flints.
Brentford, Three Pigeons Inn.	Evesham, All Saints' Church, Worc.
Broadway Church, Worc.	Exeter, Norman House, Devon.
Bruton Dovecote, Somerset.	Fairford Church, Glos.
Canterbury, Old Stone Arms, Kent.	Fareham Tidal Mill, Hants.
Carlisle, Peter Nicholas Stone, Cumberland.	Fiddington, Pigeon House, Near Tewkesbury.
Chester Refectory, Cheshire.	Fingringhoe Church, Essex.
Chingford Old Church, Essex.	Folkestone, Old House in the Bayle, Kent.
Chiseldon Church, Wilts.	Glasgow, Tolbooth Steeple.
Chiswick, Old Almshouses.	Guildford, St. Catherine's Chapel, Surrey.
Christchurch Priory, Hants.	Guildford, The Dolphin Inn, Surrey.
Coventry, St. Mary's Hall, Warwick.	
Crasswall Priory, Hereford.	

Hadleigh, Guildhall, Suffolk.	Madley, Churchyard Cross, Hereford.
Halifax, Lede Chapel, Yorks.	Maidstone, All Saints' Church, Kent.
Hanney West Church, Berks.	Malvern Great, St. Mary's Church, Worc.
Hauthley Church, Suffolk.	Marston, Cromwell's Castle, Oxon.
Hickling Church, Notts.	Middleton, Boar's Head Inn, Lancs.
Holbrook Church, Suffolk.	Mitton Lower Church, Worc.
Holme Church, Notts.	Ogmore Castle, S. Wales.
Holme-Lacy Church, Hereford.	Orston Church, Notts.
Hurstmonceaux Castle, Sussex.	Oxford, St. John's College.
Ightham Mote, Kent.	Oxford, Kettle Hall.
Kendal, Castle Dairy, West- morland.	Paulers Pury Church, North- ants.
Kingsclere Church, Hants.	Pawlett Church, Somerset.
Langley Chapel, Salop.	Pencoed Castle, Monmouth.
Layer Breton Church, Essex.	Peover Lower Church, Cheshire.
Ledbury, Market House, Hereford.	Polesworth Gatehouse, War- wick.
Leeds, Allwoodley Hall, Yorks.	Radcliffe Tower, Lancs.
Llanbadarn Fawr, Churchyard Crosses, Cardigan.	Ragdale Old Hall, Leicester.
London, All Hallows Barking, E.C.	Rame Head Chapel, Corn- wall.
London, St. Alphage Church, London Wall.	Ratcliffe-on-Soar Church, Notts.
London, St. Bartholomew the Great Gateway.	Rewley Abbey, Oxon.
London, Dick Whittington Inn, Cloth Fair.	Rhuddlan Castle, Flints.
London, House in Stratford Place, W.	Ronton, "Vicarage Farm," Staffs.
London, Lambert's Shop, Coventry Street.	Rothwell Church, Lines.
London, North Street and Smith Square.	

Salisbury, House in Close, Wilts.	Tenby, Old House, Pembroke.
Sidmouth Parish Church, Devon.	Tenby, Town Walls, Pembroke.
Shelsley-Walsh Church, Worc.	Terrington Church, Yorks.
Slapton Church, Northants.	Tickhill Church, Yorks.
Somerton, Market Cross, Somerset.	Tilford Bridge, Surrey.
Southwell Minster, Notts.	Tipton St. John, Barn, Devon.
Sprotborough Church, Yorks.	Torquay, "St. Michael's Chapel," Devon.
Stansgate Priory, Essex.	Tregoney Church, Cornwall.
Stanstead Abbots, Clock School, Herts.	Twickenham, Marble Hill Manor House.
Stratford-on-Avon, Holy Trin- ity Church, Warwick.	Tyberton, Churchyard Cross, Hereford.
Sudbury, All Saints' Church, Suffolk.	Urishay Chapel, Hereford.
Sutcombe Church, Devon.	Westhampnett, Brick Sheds, Sussex.
Symondsbury Church.	Wiggenhall, St. Mary Magdalen Church, Norfolk.
Syston Church, Leic.	Yarmouth, Star Hotel, Norfolk.
Tarrant Hinton Church, Dorset.	Yarnton Church, Oxon.
Tarring West Church, Sussex.	York, St. Margaret's Church.
	York Minster.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

GENERAL FUND, 1915.

Dr.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1914:						
as last statement ...	62	2	7			
Receipts during the year 1915:						
1. Annual Subscriptions and Donations ...	324	15	0			
2. Repayments of Travelling Expenses in visiting Buildings, Sale of Reports, etc. ...	4	4	9			
			<u>328</u>			<u>19</u>
						<u>9</u>
						<u>£391 2 4</u>
By Payments during the year 1915:						
Printing ...				53	14	6
Office Expenses ...				37	12	10
Member's Travelling Expenditure				21	10	4
Secretary's Allowance and Clerk's Salary ...				210	0	0
Rent of Office ...				25	0	0
						<u>347</u>
						<u>17</u>
						<u>8</u>
.. Cash at London City and Midland Bank on 31st December, 1915 ...						
						<u>43</u>
						<u>4</u>
						<u>8</u>
						<u>£391 2 4</u>

Audited and compared with books and vouchers, and found correct.

WM. SIMMONS, Auditor.

March, 1916.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

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BUILDING FUND, 1915.

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To Balance on 31st December, 1914, as last statement	£	s.	d.	
„ Donations	66	5	6	
			2	2	0	
			£68	7	6	

Audited and found correct.

WM. SIMMONS, Auditor.

March, 1916.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

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MORRIS FUND, 1915.

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To Amount on Deposit at the London City and Midland Bank, on 31st December, 1914, as last statement	£	s.	d.
...	75	13	1
Interest	...	1	19 3
	£77	12	4

Audited and found correct.

WM. SIMMONS, Auditor.

March, 1916.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF
ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

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1st January.

Subscriptions to be sent to the Secretary, A. R. Powys, 20,
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Post Office Orders should be made payable at the General
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Midland Bank."

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Walter Frith, 106, *Drayton Gardens, S. Kensington.*
Lewis G. Fry, *Stonycroft, Limpsfield, Surrey.*
Rev. C. L. Garde, *Skenfrith Vicarage, Monmouth.*
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C. M. Gere, *Painswick, Gloucestershire.*
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 *Lady Herringham, 40, *Wimpole Street, W.*
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Hill, S.W.
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 Mrs. Leigh Mallory, *The Holt, Frith Hill, Godalming.*
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 Lawrence Powell, *Piccard's Rough, St. Catherine's, Guildford.*
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 Arthur Reynolds, 2, *The Charterhouse, E.C.*
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 *John Richmond, 7, *Campden Hill Square, W.*
 Mrs. John Richmond, 7, *Campden Hill Square, W.*

*Sir W. B. Richmond, K.C.B., R.A., *Beavor Lodge, Hammersmith.*

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W. Graham Robertson, *Witley, Surrey.*

Miss Amy G. Robinson, *Lyndon Lodge, Louth, Lincs.*

Monsieur Auguste Rodin, 77, *rue de Varenne, Paris.*

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*Lionel C. T. Room, 7, *Cromwell Place, Highgate.*

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- Harry Sirr, 10, *John Street, Adelphi, W.C.*
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 Mrs. H. J. Tozer, 12, *Chepstow Villas, W.*
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- F. W. Waller, F.R.I.B.A., 17, *College Green, Gloucester.*
- Mrs. Waller, 32, *Grove End Road, N.W.*
- A. G. Waller, 32, *Grove End Road, N.W.*
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- Geo. M. Weekley, 2, *Garden Court Temple, E.C.*
- Mrs. Robert Schultz Weir, *The Barn, Phoenix Green, Winchfield.*
- *William Weir, *Morningside, Station Road, Winchmore Hill, N.*

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*A. Randall Wells, 88, *Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.*

*R. Douglas Wells, F.R.I.B.A., 5, *Bedford Row, W.C.*

Miss Westgarth, 2, *Stafford Terrace, Kensington, W.*

Denham Westmacott, 1, *Whitehall, S.W.*

*F. A. White, 170, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*

Woolmer White, *Salle Park, Norfolk, and Southleigh Park,
near Havant, Hants.*

Mrs. White, *Ivy Bank Beckenham.*

Richard H. Whiteing, *Ladygate, Beverley.*

James Whitfield, *Forest Road, Moseley, Birmingham.*

Arthur Wightman, 14, *George Street, Sheffield.*

Henry Whitworth, *Villa Belza, Warren Hill, Torquay.*

Chas. F. Wike, *Town Hall, Sheffield.*

Norinan Wilkinson, 1, *Riverside, Chiswick Mall, W.*

Mrs. de Lancey Williams, *Wainsford, Lymington, Hants.*

James Williams, *Combe Cottage, Purley Downs, Purley.*

P. Williams, *West Woodhay, Newbury.*

Clough Williams-Ellis, *Arundel Hse., Victoria Embankment, W.C.*

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Mrs. Wills, *Rotherhill, Stedham, Midhurst.*

Denis M. Wilson, *Rivers Lodge, Harpenden, Herts.*

*Charles C. Winmill.

Mrs. Charles C. Winmill.

Robert C. Witt, F.S.A., 27, *Connaught Square, Hyde Park, W.*

Mrs. Worthington, 86, *Sloane Street, S.W.*

Wm. Wright, *One Ash, near Loughborough.*

Miss Harriot Yorke, 190, *Marylebone Road, N.W.*

Lady Younghusband, 3, *Buckingham Gate, S.W.*

Count Zorzi, *Venice.* (Hon. Mem.)

If any member finds names or addresses incorrectly given the Secretary will be obliged by the error being pointed out to him.

Obituary.

The Society regrets the loss by death of the following members :—

Archibald Anderson.
Newton Benett.
Rev. Stopford A. Brooke.
Rev. Edward Canney.
Alex. Christie.
Mrs. Crum.
G. Rutter Fletcher, F.S.A.
Miss Gimson.
Arthur Hughes.
C. E. Mallows, F.R.I.B.A.
Arthur M. Philips.
F. Scarlett Potter.
Walter Tomlinson.

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings

When filled this leaf should be torn from the Report and forwarded to the Secretary, A. R. Powys, 20, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

*Names and Addresses of persons who, in my opinion, would be interested to see a copy of the Report of the Society. You may mention my name to those marked.**

Signed

NAME (giving Titles, &c.).	ADDRESS.